THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 12, 1845.

☞We occupy a very considerable portion of our space to-day with an article in relation to Mr. Walker's Treasury Report, and with one in relation to the Oregon negotiation. The importance of these subjects will excuse the length of the articles.

In regard to our relations with Great Britain on the Oregon question, the public mind in both countries appears to be in a very feverish state. Many think that war cannot be avoided, while others regard it as absurd to suppose that two great Christian nations will go to war for a boundary line in a wilderness country.

The late arrival from England brings intelligence that great anxiety was manifested in reference to Mr. Polk's Message, as it was supposed that peace or war would hang upon its declarations and recommendations. The London Morning Chronicle says that the Oregon question has lately occupied much of the attention of the Cabinet. All accounts from that country bear testimony to the wonderful activity in the Dock Yards and Arsenals, and all agree in attributing it to apprehensions of War with this country. A London letter in the New York Courier says:

LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1845.

Never since the time of Napoleon have such immense—such extraordinary military and naval preparations been making in this country as at the present time, and for many months past. Fully six months ago was my attention first attracted to this subject. The activity prevailing at Deptford, Woolwich, (particularly for guns and steamers at this vast establishment,) Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Pembroke, is really wonderful. Not only in the Government dock yards are ships and steamers being prepared with the utmost expedition, but also in private ship building yards are iron war steamers being constructed, not only on the Thames, but also at Liverpool and Glasgow. From my inquiries I have every reason to believe these extraordinary war-like preparations are made in reference to our country. The people and government are excessively jealous at the high tone and successful termination of the Texas annexation, and are exceedingly angry at our President's remarks in reference to Oregon in his inaugural 4th of March address. Nothing ever roused and united all classes of people in this country so much as what was then said by our Chief Magistrate, and if he indulges in the same strain at the opening of Congress on the 1st December next, I fear immediate war will be the result; and the war steamers now preparing with such energy and promptitude will make a *dash* upon Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, &c., simultaneously, without giving us time to prepare and resist this sudden incursion. I hope most sincerely you will not be taken unawares. But I trust both Governments will act in such a way as to preserve the blessings of peace, for nothing can be so utterly absurd, insane, and in all points of view so inexpedient as war between our two countries.

Yours, &c.

The National Intelligencer is still inclined to think that the negotiation will be transferred to England. The "Union" says it will not be. Another report is circulating at the East, that the British Government is dissatisfied with Mr. Pakenham's rejection of the offer of Mr. Polk, to accept the 49th degree, and will recall, or has recalled, that gentleman, and will send another of a more amicable spirit, and with fresh instructions. This is very doubtful, and is denied. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot remarks:

"All admit that Mr. Polk "missed a figure" in offering the 49th parallel, as a compromise, to Mr. Pakenham, after he had solemnly declared to the American People our title to the whole of Oregon to be "clear and unquestionable!" And Mr. Pakenham also "missed a figure" in peremptorily rejecting the offer, instead of asking time to write home and consult his Government. If he had chosen the latter course—no matter how positive his instructions were to reject the 49th parallel, if offered—he would have had Mr. Polk "on the hip" at this time! Congress would not have sanctioned the offer! and if it had been accepted even, the Senate would never have ratified it, by a two-thirds vote! Mr. Polk would have been more condemned in such a state of things, than he is now for having *offered* the 49th parallel at all!"

Many of the most able and shrewdest letter-writers from Washington consider war inevitable, judging from what they have learned of the opinions of Members of Congress since the receipt of Mr. Polk's Message. We copy one of them to show our readers the grounds on which they found thir opinion:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1845.

The views which are entertained here of the President's Message, so far as it relates to Oregon, may be of interest to you. The opinion is, first that the Message is of a character that will shake the country to its centre and affect injuriously all its commercial and financial operations, whatever may be the action of Congress upon the propositions which it urges. The statement made of the condition of the negotiation has surprised the men of both parties, and is received by some with grief, and by others with indignation. All were surprised that the propositions of the British Minister were so much more exacting than we had been led to suppose; and I may add that equal surprise is expressed that the British Government did not entertain the compromise which, it appears, Mr. Polk offered.

The statement of Mr. Polk and the publication of the documents, including the correspondence between the American provisional Government in Oregon and the British authorities there, will have the most decided effect upon the action of Congress. They tend to the destruction of all conservatism and all prudence in its counsels. The war passion which is pent up in the human breast will be let loose, in all its fury throughout the country, and come upon Congress with irresistable force.

The consequence will be the speedy passage of the Oregon bill of last session, terminating the joint occupancy, extending our jurisdiction over the country; and establishing military posts, through both houses of Congress.

Great Britain may wait till the year is over.—Suppose she does. We must then fight or back out. For, mind you, arbitration is out of the question, as long as Mr. Polk is President.

But will Great Britain wait. It is apprehended not. I proceed to state the opinions of others who have deeply, anxiously and long considered this question, and who will oppose, in Congress, the measures recommended by the President.

They say that in 1840 Great Britain saw that the time had come when the Northeastern boundary *must* be settled. She proposed negotiations and sent a minister to the United States to prosecute them. Before this step was taken, she concentrated in Canada and in the West Indies one third of her military force; and prepared also a large and efficient naval force for immediate operation against us, in case the negotiation should terminate in a manner prejudicial to her interests or her honor.

In the present state of affairs, the same policy on the part of England is seen. The same military preparations are on foot. A fleet has been sent to the mouth of the Oregon. A class of small steam vessels, fitted for running up our rivers, has been got in readiness. The British ultimatum is offered and rejected. We are desired to offer another proposition in lieu to the one rejected by Great Britain. We not only refuse to do that, but withdraw the original offer, and go for the "whole of Oregen." In this state of things we give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy, and distinctly threaten to take the whole of Oregon at the expiration of the year's notice.

Will Great Britain wait for the expiration of that year? It is answered, no. Her history shows that she treats a menace of war, as a declaration of war, and she, at once, seizes her armor, and plunges into the conflict.

It is greatly apprehended, therefore, that we shall find ourselves in the midst of a flagrant war before the close of the present session.

The effect of war upon the interests of the various portions of this country is also worthy of consideration, at this juncture, however painful it may be to the patriot to imagine that any one portion of the country will bring a war upon the rest for its own advantage, or that any portion will hang back from a contest which may be demanded by a just sense of national honor or rights.

It cannot be concealed, however, that a war will be hailed with delight and satisfaction by the West, and especially the North West. It will be to them a glorious excitement—an ample and profitable employment to those who have no employment but agriculture—an alternative to the stagnation of mind, that results from idleness—and above all, will it not be the means of developing the great national resources and energies of the West!

To the manufacturing portion of the country; to a portion of Pennsylvania and other middle States; to some interests in the Eastern Stetas, war will come with horror to all with distress to many, but with some compensation in the amount of manufacturing energy which it will awaken and employ. But to the commercial and navigating interest it will be a besom of destruction. To the whole coast of the United States it brings conflagration and plunder. But with how much more terrible effect will a war fall upon the Southern portion of this Union. It will be attended with no compensating advantages to the South. It will come upon them with all the horrors of an apprehended or actual servile insurrection and total destruction of all their resources.

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MUNIFICENT DONATION, FOR THE RELIEF OF PITTSBURGH, BY THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.—The American of yesterday contained the following correspondence, relating the affecting and interesting fact that the officers and men of one of the far-famed ships of our gallant Navy had liberally contributed to the relief of our lately devastated city—and what adds greatly to the value of the donation, is the reflection that these gallant tars have thought of us with so much kindness while separated from us by one-half the world's broad surface. The hearts of these brave men are in the right place. They beat for their country—and if war should again break out, old "Ironsides," with such men to man her, will gather fresh laurels to crown her garlanded brow

BOSTON, Nov. 27th, 1845.

Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to be the medium of remitting you the sum of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars, by a cash draft on Philadelphia, to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Pittsburgh, to be distributed in such a manner as will afford the most extensive and effectual relief to those sufferers, in the judgment of those, who have been intrusted with the management of this charity. It is the voluntary contribution of the officers and crew of the Frigate Constitution, forwarded to me by the Commander, Captain John Percival, from China. I annex extracts of his letters, together with a list of the donors.

It is gratifying to find the crew of a favorite American ship, carrying with them a deep and pervading sympathy with those whom they have left at home, which distance cannot repress, and ready to awaken at the cry of distress from their beloved country, not only to feelings of compassion, but to substantial acts of benevolence.

I hope this donation will not be the less acceptable or useful, because it arrives so late at its destination; it can hardly be regarded as a tardy act on the part of the contributors, when it is considered as a response to a call, which reached them on the other side of the globe.

I remain sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, LEMUEL SHAW.

To His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

Extracts from the letter of Capt. John Percival, dated U. S. Frigate Constitution, Canton River, Aug. 13, 1845.

"Upon hearing of the late disastrous fire at Pittsburgh, Penn., the particulars of which I need not go over, I stated to the crew of the ship, under my command, the circumstances, and that I had no doubt any sum that might be raised by them, would be thankfully received by those who stood in need of assistance and had suffered by that catastrophe. I am proud to say, that the crew to a man, came forward and subscribed such sums as their circumstances would admit. The amount thus obtained was $1729, with which I purchased a draft on Boston for $1950, being the net proceeds of the subscription raised on board the Frigate Constitution, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Pittsburgh."

"I beg you will collect the amount and pay it to the proper person in Pittsburgh authorized to receive money, for the purpose above mentioned."

We are sorry we have not room for the list of names, which appear in full in the American, with the amount subscribed by each. They number 382.

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Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The vote in the Senate to-day shows that the caucus candidates have been defeated there in the choice of officers. Mr. Sturgiss of Ga. and Dr. Salisbury of Pa. were both caucus candidates, Messrs. Benton, Bagby and Haywood declined to vote for them, and Mr. McDuffie was not willing to commit himself, and therefore remained at home. The caucus candidates were defeated by a bare majority of one. Absent, Messrs. Webster, Moorehead and Calhoun.

The vote to-day may be regarded as a triumph of the Whigs and the Conservative Democrats, as also may the two votes yesterday in the House of Representatives refusing to print 20,000 extra copies of Mr. Walker's Treasury Report, and refusing also to take unusual means to deprive M. Cabell, the Whig member from Florida of his seat.

☞ The Washington Union says the New Constitution of Texas has been adopted by the people of that State, by a majority in proportion of 20 to 1.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The following is a synopsis of the documents accompanying the President's Message, in relation to the Oregon Question. The whole correspondence is too voluminous for insertion entire. An excellent knowledge of it, however, can be obtained from this synopsis. We copy from the New York Tribune, and the "Constitution," now published in Baltimore:

The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. WEBSTER, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, November 15, 1842, covering a copy of part of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions to treat with such person as might be appointed by England, on the North-Western Boundary. Assuring Mr. Webster that England was ready to enter into a fair and equitable compromise of the difficulty.

Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox, November 25, 1842, informing him that such instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upshur, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, February 24, 1844, intimating the anxious desire of the British Government to come to a speedy settlement, and proposing a conference.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Packenham, February 26, 1844, names 11 o'clock A. M. next day for said conference.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun, July 22, 1844, announcing that the death of Mr. Upshur (on Feb. 28th) &c. had prevented prompt attention to the Oregon Boundary and that now as Congress had adjourned it would be a proper time to proceed with it.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, August 22, 1844, appointing 1 o'clock P. M. next day for conference, concurring with the English sentiment in desiring a speedy settlement of the question.

Mr. P. to Mr. C. August 22, '44 agreeing to the hour.

The conference was accordingly held on the 23d of August, 1844, and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the state of the question. Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal from Mr. Packenham, who said he would be able to make a definite one at the next conference and desired Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Adjourned to the 26th August, when it again assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposal to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined. They then agreed that a more full understanding of their respective views, was necessary to facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed that written statements of the views of both parties should be given before proceeding farther. It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should make his statement at the next conference and, when ready, give the necessary notice.

Attached to this Protocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham to take the 49th parallel of latitude to the Columbia River and the River to the sea; and also to make free to the United States any port or ports which they might desire on the main land or on Vancouver's Island south of 49°.

September 2d, 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the United States Secretary of State. The American negotiator gave his views of the claims of the United States to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbia as his grounds for declining the British Minister's proposal.

Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the same place, and the British Minister gave his views.

Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun delivered a rejoinder.

Sept. 24th, sixth conference.

The British Minister stated he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the United States Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion relative to the Territory North of latitude 49° which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the part of the United States as the line of the Columbia formed that of England. That his former proposal was offered by Great Britain as an honorable compromise and that it was made with the proviso that in no case in any further negotiations should it compromise or weaken the claims of Great Britain unless accepted by the United States.

September 3d, 1844.—Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham—declines Mr. Packenham's proposal, as it would limit our possessions to narrower bounds than what we had a clear right to. Mr. Calhoun then enters into an able argument on our claims to the territory drained by the Columbia, arising from our proper right, and those derived from France and Spain. The former he grounds as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery, exploration and settlement. The prior discovery is claimed for Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, May 11, 1792, who gave the river its name. This discovery is opposed by those of Meares and Vancouver. The former sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether the river laid down in Spanish charts as "St. Roc" really existed, and he declares "we can now safely assert that there is no such river." Vancouver, in April, 1792, explored the same coast. His own journal proves that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved Captain Gray's discovery. Gray gave a copy of his chart to Madia at Nootka Sound, and on Vancouver's arrival Madia gave him a copy. Vancouver, guided by the chart, entered the Columbia Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt to prove that Captain Gray sailed in a private, not a United States vessel, shows the strength of our claims.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider the discoveries of the Columbia's branches by Lewis and Clark, long before any British subject visited these parts, and asserts our clear right by the discovery of the mouth and head waters of the Columbia river.

He next describes the question of settlement by our citizens in 1809, 1810, and 1811. The taking possession by the British during the war, and restoration after peace.

He then proceeds. "We have added to our claims those of France and Spain by the Treaty of Louisania and the Territory of Florida. The cession of Louisiana gave us undisputed title to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and by *Continuity* to the Pacific founded on the Treaty of 1763.

He then dwells on the argument of *Continuity*, instancing the contest between Great Britain and France which was terminated by the Treaty of 1763. The fact that Great Britain claimed this continuity for her colonies (now the United States) forecloses her contesting this principle against us.

He then examines the treaty of 1763, which fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between Great Britain and France, extinguishing the claims of Great Britain West of that boundary. The right of continuity was transferred to us by France in the Treaty of Louisiana. France held this right by the extinguishment of Great Britain's claim by Treaty of 1763.

He then proceeds to defend our claims on the discoveries of Spain which we have acquired. In place of conflicting with each other they naturally blend together forming a strong chain of title against all opposing claims."

He then takes up the restoration of Astoria, and quotes the admission of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush, admitting our ample right to be reinstated, and our right to possession while treating of title. Our claims have since been strengthened, by increase of our population by emigration. He concludes by stating that the same cause which peopled the valley of the Mississippi will yet cause emigration across the Rocky Mountains, and that the whole region drained by the Columbia is destined to be peopled by us. Mr. Calhoun closes his able paper by stating that he refrains "from presenting the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory" than those drained by the Columbia River, and by renewing assurances of high consideration, &c. &c.

Sept. 12, 1844, Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun in reply to the above. That he has no evidence that Louisiana extended West to the Pacific, but that the Rocky Mountains was the Western boundary, for which opinion he quotes Mr. Jefferson. Even if the boundary did extend Westward of the Rocky Mountains, that France transferred to Spain in 1762, and Spain to England, by treaty between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, which abrogated the claims of Spain.

He denies that the claims of continuity can effect the claim of right. He acknowledges that Spain, in 1819, transferred her rights North of 42°, but that did not invalidate her former concessions in 1790.

In regard to the discoveries of Heceta and Gray they conflict, and if Heceta's claim be good it favors Great Britain owing to the treaty of 1790.

The United States had no claims when they became a nation. Those of France were worth nothing. He urges the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the North-west coast, the voyages of Cook and Mears, the survey of the coast by Vancouver, which makes Great Britain's claims to discovery and exploration very strong. He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook and Vancouver's survey against the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Capt. Gray. Of the exploration of Lewis and Clarke he says that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in 1793, and discovered the upper waters of Frazer's River, near lat. 49°, and puts this against Lewis and Clarke's.

He meets the authority of Lord Castlereagh by the despatch of Lord Castlereagh himself to the British Minister at Washington, when giving up Astoria, claiming the whole territory.

Great Britain and the United States are in joint occupancy; one cannot divest the other but by an equitable division of what is jointly occupied.

In claiming the Columbia as the boundary, Great Britain is not influenced by ambition of possessing large territory, but by considerations of utility if not of necessity, which cannot be lost sight of.

Mr. P. concludes by requesting a proposal from the United States and statement of farther claims alluded to by Mr. Calhoun.

Sept. 20, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this, rebutting the British claims on the discoveries of Cook, Mears and others, on the Nootka Sound Convention, and on McKenzie's explorations. The Frazer's River is an inferior stream and cannot effect the discovery of the Columbia.

The United States had the first settlement, had that right restored, were acknowledged to be in possession while treating of title, &c. Mr. C. also replies to the argument drawn from Jefferson, and reinforces the argument of continuity, and states that the United States must be considered as in possession of the whole of the territory drained by the Columbia while treating of title, in which character he insists on being considered, and not in the character of a joint occupancy merely. He can make no proposal based on the supposition of a joint occupancy. There must be a full discussion of the title before proposals can be made. With the opinion that the United States have a clear title, the British proposal in the second conference falls far short of what they can accept.

As to our claims to other parts of the Territory than those drained by the Columbia, they extend as far as the Treaty of Florida with Spain can warrant.

Jan. 15, 1845, Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun, states that he has sent the discussions already had to his government, but that, in the mean time, he is authorized to offer arbitration, leaving the choice of arbiters for after consideration.

Jan. 21, 1845, Mr. Calhoun says he has laid the offer of Mr. P. before the President, and he cannot accede to the proposal. He hopes the question may be all settled by negotiation. Arbitration might rather retard than expedite the settlement.

Mr. Buchanan having been appointed Secretary of State, resumes the negotiation, and seems to overlook the later proceedings, and replies to Mr. P's. letter of Sept. 12, 1844. We copy a synopsis of this discussion from the "Constitution."

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1845.—The Secretary of State resumes the negotiation, and proceeds in reply to Mr. Pakenham's note of September 12, to answer his request for a proposition from the United States Government; and also for a statement of title. He commences with the title first, and rests it upon the cession from Spain, contending "that at the date of this cession Spain had a good title as against Great Britain to the whole Oregon territory, and if this be established, the question is then established in favor of the United States."

He proceeds first to ascertain the meaning of the Nootka Sound convention, and maintains that it conferred no rights upon Great Britain but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not interfere with the sovereignty of Spain over the territory, and above all, that it was annulled by the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never since been renewed, and consequently, that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of the territory is destitute of foundation. Mr. Buchanan proceeds to enforce these positions with great ability and at great length.

He then says, that the President, entertaining these views of our title, would not have consented to yield any portion of the Oregon Territory, had he not been embarassed, if not committed, by the action of his predecessors in office, and with a view to manifest to the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation, he offers the 49th parallel to the ocean, without any port on Vancouver's island south of that parallel.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1845.—In this communication, which is of considerable length, Mr. Pakenham combats most strenuously the positions of Mr. Buchanan, particularly that claiming the American title to the Valley of the Columbia to be older than the treaty of 1819, inasmuch as in another part Mr. B. had said that the title of Spain so far north as the 61st degree, had never seriously been questioned by any European nation; and if this were the case, the Americans could not acquire any title to that to which the Spanish title was perfect; while if the Spanish title were not perfect, and the American title by discovery is good against that title, then he claims that there were earlier British discoveries. He states the various discoveries, &c., the amount of which appears to be that British navigators and travelers discovered Vancouver's island and Frazer's river, and American, Columbia river; he maintains, however, the British claim to the whole, and declines the offer made by Mr. Buchanon, (somewhat contemptuously by the way.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1845.—Mr. B. proceeds to reply, at great length, to Mr. Pakenham's statement, and quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, on the 16th December, 1826, that "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory." Mr. B. makes a long and elaborate argument in reply to Mr. P., restates most forcibly the American title, and enforces it to the whole of Oregon, and concludes by withdrawing the proposition he had made, giving Mr. P., however, one or two severe raps in relation to his despatch, and the fact that he had rejected the offer without submitting it to his Government.

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From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Tariff.

Having given place, in the President's Message, to a very thoroughly Locofoco review of the great leading questions at issue before the American People, we should not hesitate to give equal prominence to the Speech of the junior counsel on the same side—Mr. Secretary Walker, to wit—which is mainly devoted to the Tariff question, had he seen fit to confine himself within reasonable limits, or to deal in any thing else than unsparing and second-hand assertions. He has chosen, however, a line of argument which precludes all hope of profit to any side from exhibition and scrutiny. What advantage, for instance, can accrue to the reader from knowing that Mr. Walker positively asserts, while we as absolutely deny, the truth of the following?

"At least two-thirds of the taxes imposed by the present Tariff are paid, not into the treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year exceeded twenty-seven millions of dollars. This, in itself, is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present Tariff is not less than eighty-one millions of dollars—of which twenty-seven millions are paid to the government upon the imports, and fifty-four millions to the protected classes, in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles.

"This estimate is based upon the position that the duty is added to the price of the import, and also of its domestic rival. If the import is enhanced in price by the duty, so must be the domestic rival: for, being like articles, their price must be the same in the same market. The merchant advances in cash the duty on the import; and adds the duty, with a profit upon it, and other charges, to the price—which must therefore be enhanced to that extent," &c. &c.

Surely, the power and utility of assertion on this point have long since departed. Mr. Walker knows perfectly well that the friends of the Protective policy strenuously deny that such is the effect of duties that are truly Protective; and, not content with mere denial, they produce myriads of facts to *prove* the soundness of their position. If, therefore, he desired to overthrow their position, it was incumbent on him to refute their theory by disproving their facts. Having asserted that the present duties on Salt, on Cotton fabrics, on Cotton Bagging, on Foreign Liquors, &c. range from 60 to 260 per cent. against 20 per cent. in 1842, he had nothing to do but just give a table of the prices of these articles in June, 1842, and in June, 1845, respectively, showing that the home-made as well as the imported had in each case advanced proportionably to the duty, and he would have put us Protectionists on the defensive. Then he could have taken Axes, Augers, Anvils, Brass-Kettles, Pins, Wire, Screws, Glass-ware, &c. on which the duties were in like manner rendered Protective in 1842, and compared *their* prices in that year with the prices they now bear, and (if they had not happened to come out wrong) made another hit. Books, Hats, Shoes, Gloves, &c. would have furnished the material for another demonstration. All this need not have taken half a column of *The Union*, and would have been worth to his cause far more than three columns of his most sweeping assertions. The simple fact is that *the facts exactly and emphatically contradict his assertions*. Prices rise and fall, and men sell their wares and fabrics for the most they will fetch; some articles are higher than in 1842 and some are lower; but in every case they are governed by laws of which the Secretary appears to *be ignorant, and utterly refuse to give any countenance* to his assumptions. Salt, for example, has been higher and lower since the new Tariff passed than it was before; but the man who says the manufacturers at Salina, Kanawha or any where else, were enabled to raise their price 8 cents on every 56 lbs upon the passage of the Tariff, or at any time thereafter, insults the intelligence of the community. There is not a boiler around Onondaga Lake, a wood cutter on the Kanawha, who has not a better practical knowledge of the laws governing prices than this self-complacent Secretary of the Treasury.

But Mr. Walker is not contented with falsifying the past. He assumes the office of a Prophet, also, and blends such indicative and subjunctive mis-statements as these:

"Let us, with revenue duties only, open our ports to all the world, and nation after nation will soon follow our example. *If we reduce our Tariff, the party opposed to the Corn Laws of England would soon prevail, and admit all our agricultural products at all times freely into her ports*, in exchange for her exports. And if England would now repeal her duties upon our Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, and other agricultural products, our own restrictive system would certainly be doomed to overthrow. If the question is asked, Who shall begin this work of reciprocal reduction? it is answered by the fact that England has already abated her duties upon most of our exports. She has repealed the duty upon Cotton, and greatly reduced the Tariff upon our bread-stuffs, provisions and other articles; and her present bad harvest, accompanied by a reduction of our Tariff, would lead to *the repeal of her Corn Laws and the unrestricted admission, at all times, of our agricultural products*."

Who gives the Secretary a right thus to pledge England to a radical and vital change of her policy for all time to come? Does History? Surely not. Our Grain was excluded by her, involving almost our whole country in bankruptcy from inability to pay her, at the very time that we were ruining our infant Manufactures by the easy admission of her goods. She never thought, and obviously never would have thought of relaxing her restrictions so long as all nations were her liberal customers. It is by the countervailing restrictions of other countries—the uprearing of Manufactures in Germany, in the United States and elsewhere, that she has been driven into some abatement of her own regulations. Even her recent reduction, to which Mr. W. triumphantly points, was steadfastly resisted during our ten years of declining duties and large importations until we had notoriously resolved to try the other tack by returning to a Protective Tariff. Then she gave way a little; but let all the world buy liberally of her, keep her factories running and her merchants prosperously busy, and she would never abate a farthing except (as in the case of Cotton) to promote her own Industrial interests.—Her duty on Cotton favored our rising Manufactures at the expense of her own, without promoting any Home interest; so she wisely abolished it. She will abolish her Corn Laws when she perceives a similar inducement, and not before. Whether she *ought* now to do so, is a question we do not discuss. If her soil will not advantageously produce the bread stuffs she needs, we should think a change desirable. But let her do her own legislation, while we attend to ours. And since our Country (not yet owned by a few Landholders as Britain is) is amply adequate to the production of *all* the Food and Clothing required by its inhabitants, we believe it is the wisest, cheapest, safest policy to favor and encourage such Home Production, buying of other nations only or mainly such articles as cannot be produced here with as little labor as elsewhere.

We do not know that we edify or profit our readers by multiplying our quotations from Mr. Walker's wholesale assertions, but as many may not see the Report otherwise, we give another:

"Agriculture is our chief employment; it is best adapted to our situation, and, if not depressed by the Tariff, would be the most profitable. We can raise a large surplus of agricultural products, and a greater variety, than almost any other nation, and at cheaper rates. Remove, then, from agriculture all our restrictions, and, by its own unfettered power, it will break down all foreign restriction, and, our own being removed, would feed the hungry and clothe the poor of our fellow men throughout all the densely peopled nations of the world. But now we will take nothing in exchange for these products but specie, except at very high duties; and nothing but a famine breaks down all foreign restrictions, and opens for a time the ports of Europe to our bread stuffs. If on a reduction of our duties, England repeals her corn laws, nearly all Europe must follow her example, or give to her manufacturers advantages which cannot be successfully encountered in most of the markets of the world. The Tariff did not raise the price of our bread stuffs; but a bad harvest in England does—giving us for the time that foreign market which we should soon have at all times, by that repeal of the corn laws which must follow the reduction of our duties."

To render these assertions cogent or valuable, the Secretary should have shown that Agriculture *was* thus profitable when we had little or no Tariff, and bought nearly all our fabrics abroad—say from 1785 to 1790, or from 1815 to 1826. If the "unfettered power" of our Agriculture "will break down all foreign restriction," why *has it not done so* in former times! The Secretary puts his assertion in opposition to notorious and long existing facts; and does not offer us the shadow of a reason for believing that like causes with those existing in the past will produce exactly opposite effects in the future. He tells us that "nearly all Europe" must open its ports to our grain if England does, but does not tell us that a large part of Europe produces grain as cheaply as we do, and would compete with us at immense odds against us, for those limited markets which a Repeal of all Corn Laws would open, instead of looking to us for supplies. Half the nations of Europe are more likely to sell us food than buy it of us, and it is in fact but eight years since we bought grain of Europe in large quantities. The assumption that we could sell grain to Europe at such prices as the present in ordinary years if the Corn Laws were repealed, is contradicted by a simple exhibition of the prices there ruling. Wheat is produced in Poland and Southern Russia at about 50 cents a bushel, and is there immensely nearer England then our Wheat exporting region. The difference is not one of cost merely; a supply may be poured into England from Dantzic before our grain could be fairly on its way thither. The advantage of this relative proximity all business men understand. Besides Great Britain, no European nation is likely to require considerable supplies of Grain from us, except in years of famine; and as to Great Britain, the abolition of her Corn Laws must have one of two results: Either it would largely diminish her production of grain, which it could only do by a great reduction of price there, (neutralizing to us the abrogation of duty,) or it would *not* diminish the British product, in which case the demand for our Grain would be increased. In either case the advantage to us of a repeal of the Corn Laws has been greatly over-rated. We never can steadily send grain 4,000 miles to sell in competition with that grown on the spot, and obtain a good price, because the cost of transportation is nearly or quite equivalent to that of production, and must leave a very small recompense indeed for the American producer. Years of famine are plain exceptions, by which the soundness of the general rule is not shaken, but established.

Mr. Walker's incessant assumption that under our present Tariff "we will take nothing in exchange for our products but Specie, except at high rates," and that our Tariff is anti-commercial, are refuted by a simple comparison of our *aggregate imports* with those of low-Tariff years. The consumption of Foreign products in this Country in 1844 and '45 has surpassed that of '40 and '41 when the duties were quite low. We charge $5 duty on two hundred weight of Havana Sugar and are charged $10 duty on two hundred weight of Genesee Flour sent to Cuba to pay for it. Europe raises far more Revenue on our Tobacco than we collect from all the articles we purchase. Our duties collected during the last fiscal year averaged less than thirty per cent. without reckoning a long list of absolutely free articles, among which are Tea, Coffee, West India Fruits, Drugs, Dyes, Copper, Brass &c. &c. What injustice, then, to talk of our Tariff as blindly and generally prohibitory!

Mr. Walker's summary of principles on which the Tariff should be re-cast is as follows;

1st. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government, economically administered.

2d. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3d. That, below such rate, discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties; or, for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

4th. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

5th. That all minimums, and all specific duties, should be abolished, and ad valorum duties substituted in their place—care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under-valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

6th. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

On these specifications we would remark:

1. There is no danger of this so long as the Texas speculators (of whom Walker is chief) have their arm in the Treasury.

2. This is at once unsound and loose. In perfect consistency with it, Great Britain might continue to tax our Tobacco 500 per cent. and our Grain 100 (on its first cost at the point of cheapest production) while we should be constrained to cut down our duties on her Wares and Fabrics to such a point as would enable her manufacturers to compete successfully with ours, though that should be fifteen, ten or even five per cent.

3. 4. are of no consequence, being provided for in the present Tariff.

5. The *ad valorum* is the very worst form of levying duties, giving always an advantage to the Foreign Manfacturer or his agent over the American Importer, as the maker of an article can always swear it cost him less than the price at which he sells it to another. The dishonest importer, or one who has an agent or clerk to swear 'to order,' it gives a like advantage over the honest conscientious dealer, native or foreign. It is thus that the Importing business of this country had mainly passed into the hands of Foreigners, and the signs in the Importing district of our City would indicate a Dutch or French emporium rather than an American. (Were English names as distinguishable, this fact would be still more apparent.) The *ad valorum* principle is wrong in another respect; it makes the duty highest on any article just when it should be lowest; as, for instance, our Grain or Potato crop is cut off, and we want to import: but then the duty is twice as high as when we ought *not* to import. The *ad valorum* is the very principle to encourage the wildest Custom House swearing, and is beneficial to no fair dealing. It must be resorted to in some cases, but should be avoided whenever it can be.

6. The Tariff should be so adjusted as to *benefit* every section, or it should be abolished altogether. Every position in Mr. Walker's Report tends to prove that no Tariff should exist, but that the Government should be supported by a Direct Tax on Property. Yet he and his confederates dare not follow their own doctrines to their unavoidable conclusion; they shrink from it, and stand up for a Tariff, and a discriminating Tariff. They thus nullify their own argument, by showing they have no faith in it. They will never get on at this rate. On the kindred topic of the Sub-Treasury, Mr. Walker (who has been deep enough in Credit, Speculation and Paper Money, is now a bankrupt, and in 1834 wrote in favor of a National Bank and the Restoration of the Deposites) plumply says:

"Nor will it be useful to establish a constitutional treasury, if it is to receive and disburse the paper of banks. *Separation from the banks in that case would only be nominal*, and no addition would be made to the circulation of gold and silver."

True enough: The Sub-Treasury is good for nothing without a thorough exaction of Hard Money for the Office-Holders. With *that* it will make itself felt, reducing many a fancied rich man to the pecuniary condition of the Secretary himself. With the Sub-Treasury (Hard) must come a contraction, a stagnation, a crash, and a necessity for a new Bankrupt Law. Let the prudent stand from under. But we shall offer no impediment to the success of this measure, since the People may be said to have sanctioned it by electing Polk. Only administer the Loco-Foco medicine fairly, and we will look quietly on and see how the patient thrives upon it. But this plan of commending a *Revenue* Tariff on grounds which prove (if any thing) the impolicy of *all* Tariffs whatever will not work. The leaders must stand up to the line plainly indicated by their own principles, if they would have the People follow them. Let us see them do it!

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Dec. 9.

In the *Senate* Jesse E. Dow & Co offered to do the printing for 20 per cent less than the prices paid last session.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution that the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the Navy of the United States, and to report whether an increase thereof is expedient at this time.

Mr. Cass also offered a similar resolution relative to the Army of the United States.

The Senate then went into an election for Secretary, and Mr. Dickens was chosen. For Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Beale was chosen. Upon the fourth ballot Mr. Holland was elected door keeper over Mr. Young and Dr. Salisbury.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Constitution adopted by Texas preparatory to her admission into the Union, which was read and laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Chairmen of the Standing Committees with the following result:

Foreign Affairs: Allen 26, Archer 21.
Finance: Calhoun 27, Evans 20.
Commerce: Haywood 26, Davis 19.
Manufactures: Dickinson 26, Simmons 21
Agriculture: Sturgeon 26, Pearce 20.
Military Affairs: Benton 27, Crittenden 21.
Militia: Atchinson 25, Barrow 22.
Naval Affairs: Fairfield 26, Mangum 21.
Public Lands: Breese 26, Woodbridge 21.
Private Land Claims: Levy, 25, Johnson, La. 21.
Indian Affairs: Sevier 26, Phelps 20.
Claims: Bagby 26, J M Clayton 20.
Revolutionary Claims: Semple 25, Jarnigan 20.
Judiciary: Ashley 26, Berrien 21.

Ten chairmen of committees remaining to be alloted for when the usual hour of adjournment arrived, and it being evident that the Senate could not go through with them to-day, on motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, the Resolution authorising the Committee on Elections to report as to the right of the members from New Hampshire and Mississippi to their seats—they having been elected by General Ticket in violation of the law of the 28th Congress, was laid upon the table by a vote of 112 to 72.

The Select Committee on Printing reported a Joint Resolution to the purport that when the same persons do the printing for both Houses, they shall not be paid twice for the composition of the same documents.

The House then took up the President's message in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Douglas in some resolutions, proposed referring it to the Standing Committees. Mr. Stewart of Pa. opposed the reference and offered a resolution as an amendment which proposed that the Tariff should remain as it is. He spoke one hour in an able speech in favor of his resolution, but finally withdrew it at the request of several members. The debate on the Tariff was pretty warm.

Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a number of Memorials or Protests against the annexation of Texas. They were all referred to one of the standing Committees. Mr. A. wanted them referred to a Select Committee of one from each state.

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PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—James R. Snowden, Esq., the Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has addressed another circular to the County Commissioners of the State, on the subject of the State debt. It appears from this paper that there was a balance in the Treasury at the close of the last month of $381,886,08. which includes the sum of $22,868,30 of depreciated and unavailable funds, thus showing an available balance of $356,617,78. The amount of interest which will fall due in February next may be stated at $900,000, which will depend upon the amount of interest certificates heretofore issued, which may be funded up to that period. The Treasurer states that there is due from the several counties, for the assessed taxes of 1845, the net sum of $616,000, and for previous years $257,000, making a total of $873,000. He urges all collectors to be prompt in their duties, that this sum may be made available towards paying the February interest, as the means of the Commonwealth are ample, if energetic movements are made to collect the assessed taxes due. All taxes due by any county, and unpaid on or before the second Tuesday of January, are to be charged at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

STEAMBOATS ON THE LAKES.—The profits of the steamboats on the lakes, the past season, must have been very satisfactory to the owners. Some of the large boats engaged in the trade between Buffalo and Chicago have cleared from 20 to 25,000 dollars each, which is a good per centage upon their cost. We learn that several new boats are on the stocks at different ports, to be launched in the spring, ready to take a share in the golden harvest.

BURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 16, 1845.

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

Whatever may be the feeling in Philadelphia, about a direct communication with this City by Railroad, and the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, this one thing is certain, Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, never will agree to allow the latter road to go below us if it can be avoided. Time and again have we put it to our Philadelphia friends to meet this, to us, unanswerable objection to refusing the right of way, viz:—that if it goes below us, we have every reason to belive it will us, the Main Line, and a continuous Railroad, incalculable injury.—At Parkersburgh, or any point near it, that Road will divert a great portion of the travel and most of the freight to Baltimore. Not one of the journals in Philadelphia nor one of the speakers at the late meeting have ever so much as noticed this and endeavored to refute it.

We are ready to believe all the Philadelphians may say of their good feelings toward Pittsburgh, and endorse the declaration of Mr. DARSIE, that there is no hostility to Philadelphia in this city.—We want their Railroad, and we hope it will be commenced as soon as a charter can be obtained, and the preliminary arrangements made. But with all good will to that city, we are not to be driven from our position, and until it is shown to be untenable, we must, in self-defence, insist upon the right of way for the Baltimore Road.

We do not ask to be assured of the good will of Philadelphia. We want some assurance either that that road will not be extended to the Ohio river, or, if it is, that it will not injure the trade of the Main Line, of Philadelphia, and of Pittsburgh. Convince us of these things, or at least make some show of arguments against them. Can we be satisfied with anything short of the assurance we ask? We marvel that even Philadelphians cannot see that with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tapping the Ohio river some 150 miles below, there is every reason to believe even a direct Railroad to this city from their own, with ever so great advantage in grades, &c., would get very little to do, to say nothing of the Main Line. Do they wish to sacrifice that? Yet this will be the inevitable result of the extension of the Baltimore road to Parkersburgh. We insist that unless it terminates here, where the Canal can compete with it, the State will forever lose most of the revenue she draws from the Main Line. It is self-preservation for the whole State that we are aiming at.

We claim to have the good of the Commonwealth quite as much at heart as our eastern brethren, and it is more for the sake of the state that we deprecate this extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to any point below us, than the mere interest of Pittsburgh. With the Revenue from the Main Line lost, will come heavier taxes to pay the interest on our enormous debt. This is not a sectional matter. Every tax-payer in the state is interested, and they will *feel*, if they do not now *see*, that it is all important to have that Road terminate where the state works can compete for, and control the trade.

Now we ask, in all candor and good feeling, that our Philadelphia friends will take up the principal objection we have urged and show that it is not a sound one, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road may strike the Ohio below us, and yet do the Main Line, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the whole state, no injury. Or show us that it will remain where it is and we shall then be better prepared to yield the point.

COUNTY AUDITORS.—The Harrisburgh papers contain a Circular from John N. Purviance, Esq. Auditor General of the State, to the County Auditors, notifying them of the provisions of the Act of April 16, 1845, which makes it their duty to examine the dockets, records, and offices of Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, from Sept. 1st, 1840, to the 31st Aug. 1845, inclusive, agreeably to the Acts of April 6th, 1840, March 10th, 1810, and if either of the offices should have during any year received for fees a sum exceeding in the aggregate $1500, to certify the amount.—The Circular also calls attention to the 49th section of the act of April 15, 1834, which provides that the County Auditors shall audit, settle and adjust *all* the accounts of the Treasurer of the County with the State Treasury, embracing state tax, tavern licenses, retailers' licenses, hawkers' and pedlars' licenses, tin and clock pedlars' licenses, pamphlet laws, militia fines, &c. And to facilitate this labor, as well as to establish a uniform and convenient mode for settling the accounts a *form* to be observed in making reports to the department has been prepared.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial recently stated that ALMON BABBIT, Esq., the authorised Agent of the Mormons, was in that city treating with Bishop PURCELL, of the Catholic Church, for the sale of the city of Nauvoo, including lands, buildings, and the Temple. Mr. B. stated that it was the positive intention of the Mormons to sell their property to the Catholic Church, and to move out of the present jurisdiction of the United States, over the Rocky Mountains, and establish a separate government of their own. The Commercial further states that the sale is as good as effected, and an announcement to that effect may shortly be expected.

The Warsaw Signal noticing this article of the Commercial, says it was understood in that neighbourhood that Mr. BABBIT had been employed to negotiate the sale, as stated by the Cincinnati paper. While the Mormons have been anxious to dispose of their property out of Nauvoo, they are careless about selling in the city.

The Signal states that several Mormons had endeavored to purchase all the Cotton Sheeting in Warsaw for Wagon Covers, the stock in Nauvoo having been totally exhausted. They are said to be making great numbers of wagons, preparatory to moving.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Commodore JESSE D. ELLIOTT, at his residence in that city on Wednesday night. He was Commandant of the Navy Yard at that station. The Ledger says:—

The Commodore has been ill for the last six onths of a complication of disorders, including disease of the heart. He was unconscious, we n, for the last forty eight hours previous to his h. He was in the sixty second year of his at the time of his decease.

Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

We find in the Philadelphia Ledger the following report of the remarks of the Hon. Geo. Darsie, Senator from this county, made at the great Railroad meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening:

The Hon. George Darsie was then introduced to the meeting. He was received with enthusiastic applause. He, as a citizen of Pittsburgh, declared there was no hostility on the part of that city towards Philadelphia.

He said there was some difference of opinion, but he pledged himself and his colleagues from Allegheny to the support of the law they have now in contemplation. He said that they did, however, wish to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, because if they did not so connect, the railroad would strike the Ohio below Pittsburgh, and then the grass would soon form on the tow paths of our State works. If the railroad would strike the Ohio below Pittsburgh, it will be at Fishing Creek, below all the bad navigation, and after that, not a pound of freight, or a single passenger, would go above it, and Pittsburgh would lose all the trade. He went on to show that with a continuous railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, nothing is to be feared from a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

He contended that Baltimore and Philadelphia were embarked in the same bottom, and that we have nothing to fear from the latter, but from New York and Boston. After showing that the interests of Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were identified, and that we would have the advantage of the first named city in grade and in distance, he concluded by saying that Pittsburgh and the southern tier of counties asked a connection with Baltimore, and would probably not go for the bill now under consideration unless Philadelphia acceded to their wishes. He, however, pledged himself to the bill under any and all circumstances.

After he had finished, a gentleman inquired of him whether Pennsylvania had any guarantee that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, after it had been granted a right of way to Pittsburgh, would not carry a line to a point lower down on the Ohio river.

Mr. Darsie replied that the only guarantee they had that such would not be the case, was the interest of the Railroad Company. It was not reasonable to suppose they would construct a double terminus on the Ohio, when the expense of carrying a track of the second would cost twice as much as the road already constructed.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Railroad Meeting in Philadelphia.

Whereas, The great Western Trade, whilst it contributes the largest portion of the *freight* and *tolls* received on the public improvements, has been and and continues to be one of the chief sources of the prosperity of Philadelphia—the loss of which would be severely felt by the State at large; and can be contemplated only, with the most painful apprehensions by this community:

And whereas, the most strenuous and persevering efforts have been and continue to be made, by rival Cities and States, particularly by the construction of railroads on our Northern and Southern borders—with contemplated extensions westward—to divert the trade and travel, as well from the Canals and railroads of the Commonwealth, as from this her chief commercial emporium—the accomplishment of which can only be prevented by timely and vigorous action on the part of our own citizens and Legislature:

And whereas, it has been ascertained by careful and minute surveys, made under the direction of the canal commissioners, that by pursuing the most direct feasible route between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, a continuous rail road, not exceeding 229½ miles in length, without inclined plains, and with no gradients over 45 feet per mile, may be constructed at a moderate expense, and with the best prospects of an adequate remuneration—making the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh (including the 106½ miles already in operation,) only 335 miles: being therefore shorter and better adapted to the use of locomotives, and capable of conveying freight and passengers in less time and to greater advantage than by any other known route between the Eastern and Western waters, in this State or elsewhere: Therefore,

Resolved, That in order to secure and maintain *for this city* the important advantages which nature has placed within her reach, and to which, from her character and position, she is justly entitled, and for the Commonwealth all the benefits of which her public improvements are susceptible, it has become alike important and expedient that a Rail Road without inclined planes and with moderate gradients be forthwith constructed by the most direct feasible route between Harrisburg and Pittsburg—thus uniting Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the Eastern and Western waters, by a continuous Rail Road within our own borders.

Resolved, That a continuous Railroad, so constructed—contributing largely to the revenue derived from the present State Railroad, touching the State Canal at suitable points, and co-operating therewith in times of drought and disaster, supplying its place during the winter months, when the navigation is suspended, and ready at all seasons to convey passengers and light freight from city to city, in from twenty to twenty-four hours—would by the facilities afforded, and the confidence inspired, secure to the great "PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE," thus composed of both Canal and Railroad, and capable of thus acting jointly or separately, advantages far surpassing all others, and with the contemplated extensions Northward and Westward, would obtain for it an amount of trade and travel far beyond all former precedent, and at the same time place the growth and prosperity of Philadelphia and Pittsburg on foundations not easily shaken by rival projects from any quarter.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania be, and they hereby are respectfully requested to grant an Act of Incorporation, with suitable provisions, for the purpose of making the said continuous Railroad, by the most direct feasible route, between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, on such equitable and liberal terms, as will at the same time secure its completion and protect the public improvements already made.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and circulate for signature, a suitable Memorial, praying the Legislature to grant said Act of Incorporation; and the said committee are hereby authorized to take such further measures, as in their opinion may be deemed expedient to carry into effect the important object contemplated by this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be in like manner appointed to prepare and publish an Address to the people of Pennsylvania, setting forth the views and objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the committees to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their own bodies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of other cities and counties, feeling an interest in this important undertaking, to hold similar meetings, and by other active measures to give their aid in securing for Pennsylvania the early completion of this great "*Central Avenue*" between the East and the West.

Resolved, That we disclaim all intention or desire—elsewhere imputed to us—of throwing obstacles or restraints in the way of improvements proposed to be made, within this State, by companies incorporated by other States, provided the advantages anticipated therefrom cannot be conferred by improvements made under the authority of our own State. But we *insist*—and we believe that all who think rightly on this subject will insist—that favors of this nature should be *reciprocal*—that the "right of way," with a view to the construction of canals or rail roads within our borders, or other like grants by Pennsylvania to adjoining States, or to the citizens thereof, shall be made only, on the condition that the right to connect with the same or other like improvements, within *their* borders, be granted by said adjoining States, to Pennsylvania or to the citizens thereof. We believe that the welfare of the whole State ought not to be overlooked or lightly perilled, in order to promote sectional or local objects. We feel on these and kindred subjects, as we think *every true hearted Pennsylvanian should feel*. And we therefore do respectfully but earnestly exhort and entreat the Representatives of the whole people, to guard and protect the *general interest*, and not to permit the same to be sacrificed or placed in great jeopardy by the rival schemes or projects of other States or the citizens thereof, designed for their aggrandizement by our impoverishment, and enabling them to reap private advantages, whilst they bear no portion of the public burdens.

Committee on Memorials, &c.

David S. Brown, Thomas P. Hoopes, J. Fisher Leaming, A. S. Roberts, B. M. Hinchman, Thos. Tustin, James Magee, Gideon Scull, Hugh Campbell, Henry M. Watts, John B. Myers, Philip M. Price, E. A. Penniman, Robert Allen, William Reynolds, Chas. S. Wood, Chas. Humphreys, C. G. Childs, Isaac W. Norris, Dr. Abm. Helffenstein, George M. Stroud, E. J. Lewis, John Welsh, jr.

Committee to Prepare an Address to the People of Pennsylvania.

George W. Toland, George N. Baker, John M. Atwood, Henry Welch, Isaac Hazlehurst, John K. Kane, Thomas C. Rockhill, Robert Allen.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GREAT FIRE AT BRIDGEPORT.

We find in the New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday the subjoined brief account of a disastrous conflagration at Bridgeport, Ct., on Thursday, 1st, by which FIFTY-ONE houses were destroyed. The account was furnished by Captain Brooks, of the steamer Nimrod.

The fire commenced in George Weller's oyster shop and grocery, west side of Water street, two doors north of State, and extended up Water to opposite Munson Hawley's store; up Bank street to the building occupied by Conrad, sausage-maker, inclusive; across Bank street, up to William Peet's dwelling house, not inclusive; across State street, on the South side, burning every house, including the old Hoyt house, down to the building owned by S. B. Jones, and occupied as a bakery, then crossing Water street, beginning at the building known as A. & W. Hawley's store, and burning every building up to Munson Hawley's on the East side of Water street. Most of the goods were removed from the buildings, and subsequently burned in the street. There was a scarcity of water, owing to the tide being low while the fire was in progress. The principal sufferers, we learn, are insured in other cities, there being no insurance office in Bridgeport.

There were many families occupying dwellings above the stores.

The case of the citizens of Ohio, found guilty of aiding the escape of negroes from Parkersburgh, (Virginia) was commenced before the General Court of Virginia at Richmond, on Wednesday. The guilt of the parties rests upon the question as to how far the line of Virginia extends, whether it includes the whole bed of the Ohio river, from bank to bank, or goes only to low water mark. Mr. Patton, the Attorney General, opened the case on behalf of Virginia. The Richmond Compiler says:—

Mr. Patton sustained the original claim of Virginia to the territory, of which the State of Ohio is part, and relied upon the terms of the deed of cession to show that she had not granted, and had therefore reserved, the river itself. He then contended that the *river* was not merely the water limited by the low water marks, but the whole *bed* of the stream, from bank to bank. Much authority was cited bearing on this part of the question and one decision in the Supreme Court was controverted on the ground of its being an extra-judicial dictum.

The point of law is extremely delicate, and we doubt not the Hon. Mr. Venter, and Mr. B. W. Leigh who is associated with him, will sustain the cause of Ohio with great ability. Mr. Baxter will close the argument for the Commonwealth.

☞ It will be remembered that considerable excitement was caused, in New Orleans in the Spring, by the cruel punishment inflicted on a slave. The N. O. Bee of the 3d, publishes another of this kind. "Genetlemen" owners forsooth! Fiends in human shape, rather.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A gentleman named Alfred Beaufeu made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, to the effect that he resides in Treme street, between Bayou and Barrack streets, next to the bakery of Messrs. Mark and Loarpe. That on Thursday last he heard the groans of a negro boy called Charbotte, alias Moustache, belonging to those gentlemen:—that the slave received that day upwards of fifty lashes;—the groans and cries for mercy were again heard when the slave received fifty lashes more. On Saturday night following he was again whipped. On Sunday night groans again were heard, when the slave received upwards of one hundred lashes: and on Monday morning early, he died and was buried. The deponent further states that he believes the boy died from severe chastisement.—Mr. Mark, it appears, does not live in the bakery, and it was Mr. Loarpe who inflicted the punishment. The latter was immediately arrested by order of the Recorder, and placed in prison. The Recorder sent the Coroner to examine the body of the negro in Potter's Field, which was done. After a post mortem examination by the physician, a verdict was returned that the deceased had come to his death from lock-jaw, caused from severe whipping received at the hands of some persons unknow to the jury. We have understood that the body bore marks of having been cut with the whip from the neck to knees, both in front and behind.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—On last Saturday week some teamsters in passing through the south western part of Clark county, Missouri, set fire to the prairie, whether by accident or design we know not. The farm of Mrs. Skiles, mother-in-law of the Hon. Amos Kendall of Washington City, being in danger, she ran out to extinguish the fire before it became incontrollable. The wind, blowing violently, connected the flames to her dress. Her cries brought her son to her relief; but while making efforts to extinguish the flames that enveloped his mother, the fire on the prairie surrounded them and both perished on the spot.—*Warsaw Signal of Dec. 3d.*

A DELEGATE FROM OREGON!—Dr. White, whose recent and rapid journey from Oregon to the United States, we some time since announced, is now in Washington, and is understood to be urging his claims to a seat in Congress, as the delegate of that distant territory. He has brought with him a petition from the inhabitants, asking the extension of our laws over them, and credentials from their provisional Legislature.

We learn that Dr. White is a New Yorker.—Should he fail in his claim, the Oregonese may set up an independent republic of their own.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, of yesterday, says:

On Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in Joseph H. Mayhall's grocery store, on Broadway, which could not be arrested till it destroyed the whole block of buildings connected with it, east and west. Mr. Mayhall's stock of goods and books were totally destroyed, nothing being saved but a coll of a rope. Mr. G. W. Owen, whose dwelling was immediately over Mayhall's store, saved nothing at all, glad enough to escape, as he barely did, with his wife and little ones, from the devouring flames. He had scarcely got out of his room when an explosion of about five pounds of powder in a tin canister below took place. Another explosion took place, supposed by the bursting of a cask of liquor.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette gives a list of eight Flat boats lately sunk between that city and Louisville, loaded with some 5 or 6,000 bbls of Flour, Bulk meat, Butter, &c. Part of the cargoes saved in a damaged condition, all insured in Cincinnati. Two Flat Boats were also aground at Craig's Bar, loaded with Flour, and in much danger. These are pretty severe losses.

The new Constitution of Louisiana which was recently submitted to the people of that State, has been accepted by a majority of 11,100.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 17, 1845.

☞ The proceedings of the Railroad meeting held yesterday, and some other matters, are crowded out this morning.

☞ Our readers will not complain that we have occupied the most of our space to day, with Mr. STEWART's speech on the Tariff. Let every man in favor of home manufactures, "mark, learn and inwardly digest" this common-sense and unanswerable argument.

The Post has endeavored to show that Mr. CLAY and the Whigs were not very far from Mr. POLK and his Secretary WALKER and the Locofocos, in relation to the Tariff—both being in favor of a *Revenue* Tariff. This is one of the fallacies of that paper. The difference is just this, Mr. CLAY and the Whigs are in favor of a Tariff which will produce sufficient revenue for the economical support of the government, *so levied as to produce the greatest amount, or a fair amount, of protection to home manufactures.* This is the Whig *Revenue Tariff*. This is the Tariff of 1842.

Messrs. Polk and Walker's Tariff, is a *Tariff for Revenue*, levied so as to produce sufficient support for the Government, *with the least possible amount of protection.*

The Whig Tariff makes protection an *object* in laying a Revenue Tariff. The Locofoco Tariff only allows protection to be an *incident*, when it cannot be helped!

Such is the difference between the two parties in regard to a *Revenue Tariff*.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ANDREW STEWART.

We embrace the first opportunity to find room for the unanswerable argument of Hon. ANDREW STEWART, a noble son of Pennsylvania, in refutation of the sophisms of Mr. POLK, and Mr. WALKER, on the Tariff. The speech was delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Tuesday, December 9. In the first part of the speech the "*constitutional*" objections of Southern men are answered, in relation to protection, by quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. He then proceeds as follows:

MR. STEWART next referred to the message of President Monroe, who had over and over again, in the strongest and most emphatic language, urged upon Congress the propriety of protecting domestic manufactures. He then came to the message of Gen. Jackson—a name which, he should suppose, would still have some small measure of authority, at least with those who once professed themselves pre-eminently his friends.—Mr. S. would place in distinct and open contradiction the opinions held by the present Executive and his Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in the message of one and the report of the other, and the opinions of Andrew Jackson as contained in his Executive messages to Congress. He had already presented the doctrines of the existing Administration, as they were embodied in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, here interposed, and desired to present to Mr. Stewart this question: "Whether, when the duties levied were sufficient for the purposes of revenue, Mr. S. was in favor of adding other duties for the purpose of protection."

Mr. Stewart was understood to say in reply that he would attend to that question directly, but did not wish to be interrupted. He would now proceed to read a paragraph from the message of President Jackson, by way of refreshing gentlemen's recollection as to what had been the opinions on this subject avowed by that distinguished man—Mr. S. considered the passage he was about to quote as containing one of the clearest and strongest vindications of the constitutional power to lay duties, for the purpose of protection, that had ever been put forth to the world. Here it is.

"The power to impose duties upon imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to the inspection laws.—This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."—*Jackson's second Annual Message.*

Yet now Congress was to learn for the first time by Executive instruction that they possessed no *constitutional power* to protect our own home industry—no power to countervail the injurious regulations of other countries—no power to protect the labor of our own citizens from the destruction which must be brought upon it by an unrestricted competition with the pauper labor of Europe; but our own hardy sons of toil must be impoverished and ground down so long as the wretched beggars under a foreign Government were compelled by their necessities to labor at lower rates than freeborn Americans. Such was the doctrines distinctly promulgated by the President in his Message, and especially by his Secretary of the Treasury. Well might they be called extraordinary, for such they certainly were. Were the American people prepared to sustain opinions like these! Would they subscribe to the dogma that their own Government had no power to protect them? That was the doctrine—there was no evading it; Mr. S. desired to know whether this committee were prepared to give it the impress of their sanction?

This, however, was but one of the extraordinary doctrines in this most extraordinary production. It contained others equally strange, equally new, equally pernicious in tendency, equally destructive in practical operation. Would the people believe it? This document from the Secretary recommended the imposition of an excise on American manufactures—to take the duties off British goods, and put on the American.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, here again interposed, and as the gentleman was speaking a great deal about the protection of our home industry and domestic manufactures, Mr. J. desired to ask him another question. When the Government protected these manufactures, who paid! And if all were protected alike, what benefit was there in the protection?

Mr. Stewart resumed. The gentleman asked him who paid? The gentleman and his friends held the doctrine that the consumer always paid the duty, and the Secretary told the nation that the poor man was taxed eighty-two per cent. on cotton goods over the rich man. Yes, this poor man seemed a special favorite of the honorable Secretary. He had introduced him ten times in the course of two paragraphs of the report. His sympathy was greatly excited that this unhappy "poor man" was taxed one hundred and fifty per cent. on his cotton shirt, because there was a specific duty on imported cotton goods of nine cents a yard. Now, if this specific duty of nine cents amounted to a hundred and fifty per cent. *ad valorem* that fixed the price of the cotton to the "poor men" at but six cents a yard, for nine cents was just a hundred and fifty per cent. on six cents So the practical effect of the horrid tax was, that this "poor man" got a good shirt at sixpence a yard. And Mr. S. would tell the gentleman another thing: When those most abominable minimums, which so excited the wrath of the Secretary, had first been introduced in 1816 by William Lowndes—one of the purest patriots and most intelligent statesman that had ever graced these legislative halls, and sustained too, by John C. Calhoun, scarcely less distinguished—India cotton goods, of the very coarsest quality, known to every lady at the time by the name of hum-hums, cost thirty-three cents a yard; so that the "poor man" would then have had to pay four dollars for twelve yards of it, and the effect of the infamous minimums had been that every poor man in the country could now get a better article for six and a quarter cents. That was the way the people were taxed and oppressed by the protective system; and this was the manner in which the "poor man" was ground down to the dust to benefit his rich monopolist! The Secretary persuaded this poor man that he was taxed eighty-two per cent. more than the rich man, and this was quite insufferable, yet he paid only six cents for what formerly cost him thirty-six cents, and of an inferior quality at that. On that thirty six cents protection laid a duty of nine cents, which was but twenty five per cent. *ad valorem*.

These dreadful minimums had, in their practical consequences, given the farmers a market, given their children employment, made their cattle profitable, filled the country with the hum of contented industry, and had brought down the price of the poor man's clothing from thirty-six cents a yard, down—down—down, as the system proceeded, till at last it gave it to him at six cents a yard. Now the Secretary cried out that the duty on these cottons was a hundred and fifty per cent. *ad valorem!* Enormous! Horrid! And why? The duty had not changed, but the price had. As the price went down the duty went up. At thirty-six cents per yard, nine cents duty would be twenty-five per cent. at six cents a yard, the duty would be one hundred and fifty per cent, and if the price descended to one cent a yard, then the duty would be nine hundred per cent! The poor man robbed, plundered, and oppressed by a duty of nine hundred per cent, simply because he gets a yard of cotton goods for one cent! Let the manufacturer run up the price to thirty-six cents again, and the oppression is all over; the duty of nine cents a yard falls instantly to twenty-five per cent, a moderate revenue duty. No more complaint; these friends of the "poor man" are perfectly satisfied.

Such was the practical operation of these odious minimums which had reduced the poor man's cotton goods from twenty-five and thirty cents per yard to six and eight cents. Yet this was the system which must be given up; this was the operation which was so oppressive and so *unconstitutional* that it must be suffered to exist no longer upon our statute book! The duty was to be taken off the foreign goods, and put upon American manufactures; such was the doctrine of this report.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, here again asked Mr. Stewart, if the tariff brought down the prices of articles taxed, what was it that brought down the price of other goods in the same proportion.

Mr. Stewart replied that such was not the fact. Other goods not manufactured here, silks, velvets, &c., had not declined in the same ratio, nor had wages or agricultural produce; because the protective tariff had increased the supply of domestic goods by increasing competition, and had sustained wages and agricultural produce by creating an increased demand for both. If the gentleman could comprehend that demand and supply regulate price, it would be all plain.

When interrupted, he had been controverting the doctrines put forth by the Secretary in his report. He had referred to a table which had been reported to the House last session by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of showing the enormous tax which was imposed by the system of minimums; but when the Secretary, by the assistance of the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was preparing with great labor and pains this document, he seemed to forget that he was at the same moment furnishing mathematical proof of the exact extent to which protection had reduced prices. By converting specific into ad valorem duties, the duty runs up precisely as the price runs down; so, by showing an increased rate of duty, the gentlemen have only shown reduced prices.

The duty is fixed, and cannot vary. The *ad valorem* duties are always the same. None were imposed by the tariff of 1842 above 50 per cent. How, then, does the President in his message, get duties of 200 per cent! This can only be done by converting the *specific* duties into *ad valorem* duties; and, when this is done, a high duty only shows a low price. If the duty is 200 per cent, the price must be one-fourth only of the duty. Thus we are told that glass pays the enormous duty of 200 per cent; and why? Because the duty is $4 per box, and the price $2 per box; but if the glass went down to $1 per box, the duty would be 400 per cent. Thus we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means that the people paid in all a tax of eighty-four millions, of which but twenty-seven went to the Government, and fifty-seven to the manufacturers; and he gave a list of sixty or seventy articles on which the duty amounted to more than a hundred per cent. Very well; and what did this prove? Why, simply that the prices of those articles had been greatly diminished, as in the case of cottons. The same duty, which, when levied, had been but 25 per cent., had now become 150 per cent., simply because the price had gone down to one-fourth part what it was. So the main result of all the labor and ciphering of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had been to furnish to the whole country official demonstration that prices had been reduced by a protective tariff to one-fourth or one-fifth of what they had been in 1816. Take a plain illustration: the tariff imposed a duty of four cents per pound on nails; the price of nails in 1816 had been 16 cents per pound; so that the duty was then 25 per cent. on the price: but the same duty we are told in this report, is 100 per cent.; and how so! Because the price had fallen from sixteen cents to four cents per pound. Very oppressive on the "poor man," who has thus now to pay 100 per cent. on nails! The explanation of all this was perfectly plain and easy. The effect of competition and of American industry had increased the supply, and by an increased supply, in this as in all other cases, had reduced the price of glass, cotton, &c., whilst it had rendered the whole neighborhood prosperous by the increased demand for all the productions of the farmers.

Mr. S. thanked the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for this document; it had furnished to him and to the country undeniable proof, from the highest authority, to what an extent prices had been reduced, insomuch that the duty on one article, though reasonable at first, had now risen to three hundred and eighty-nine per cent. *ad valorem*, brought about solely by the *reduction* of the price. Mr. S. defied escape from this position. Let any gentleman take the report and examine it, and the more they examined the more they would be convinced that this was a true explanation of the whole matter. Yet this was held forth for the purpose of exciting alarm; it furnished a topic for popular declamation; it might persuade the "poor man" that he was greatly oppressed, because he paid a tax of two hundred per cent. on his window-glass; and he perhaps would not understand that if glass fell to a dollar a box, he would be taxed 400 per cent. or if by any improvement in the manufacture he should be enabled to get his glass at fifty cents a box, why then he would be paying the enormous, unheard of tax of *eight hundred per cent*. This same "poor man" of the Secretary sometimes wanted to buy a few nails, and the Secretary alarmed him by the intelligence that nails were taxed a hundred per cent on their value. So they were; but what did he pay for them? He used to pay sixteen cents a pound, but this wicked oppressive tariff has brought them down to four cents. Now, who did not see that if a specific duty of four cts. a pound on nails amounted now to a hundred per cent., should nails be brought down to a cent a pound, the duty would be four hundred per cent.? What an oppression to get nails at a penny a pound! Surely the 'poor man' was likely to be utterly crushed and ruined.

Mr. S. said he had wished to point out some other of the extraordinary doctrines contained in this paper of the Secretary, and there was one which would startle the country; it was covered up in cautious language, but when this veil was drawn aside, and the truth exposed, he again warned gentlemen that it would startle the country. This free-trade Secretary had recommended an EXCISE on American manufactures. Yes, that was the protection he had provided for American industry; it was to take off the duty from foreign manufactures, and put it on our own. Hear him:

"In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured at *home* or *abroad*."

Let mechanics and manufacturers hear that. Every American artisan should hear it. The duty was to be on articles, &c., "whether grown, produced, or manufactured *at home* or abroad." Here was an American Secretary distinctly recommending to levy the highest rate of revenue duties on goods manufactured *at home*. What was this but an excise? What else was an excise than a tax on the manufactured goods of this country! Yet this was the Secretary's recommendation. How would American manufacturers like it?

Both in the message and in the report the Administration had given its own definition of what, according to its understanding, was a revenue standard of duty; and this was the language of the President's message:

"The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the *bona fide* purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but is for protection merely."

Here was the rule by which duties were to be laid. The moment an American manufacturer had succeeded in supplying our own market, and began to thrive in his business, that would be a proof that the duty was too high for revenue: it was no longer a revenue duty but a protective duty, and it must forthwith be reduced. As the American furnished *more* goods to the country, *less* foreign goods would be imported, revenue would be diminished, and the duty must come down: that was the rule. And now Mr. S. would ask, under such a rule as this, what man in his senses would vest a dollar in manufactures! What was the prospect before him? The moment when, by industry and enterprise, he should succeed in getting the better of his foreign competitor, down with the duty. If a shoemaker or a hatter, by making better or cheaper hats or shoes, had got possession of the market, the eye of this free-trade system was fastened on him like a vulture. The Secretary found he was doing too well, and the duty must be reduced to let in the foreigner. Such was the plan of this Administration. The mechanic, finding his protection thus diminished, and having no other resource but his business, would go on to work longer and to work harder than before, and when, by working out of hours, he had contrived to get over the opposition of his own Government, and began to get together a little profit, the same doctrine would repeat the process; the duty would be evidently too high—down with it! The "poor man" would now take his children from school and bring them into the shop. They too would now work, while the man himself worked harder and harder. But what would be the result!

It would only bring him under the Secretary's rule; the duty must be again lowered, and still go on to be lowered, more and more, till at last this free-born American must be ground down by the action of his own Government to the degraded and wretched condition of an English pauper or a Russian serf. The moment an American laborer succeeded by his exertion in shutting out foreign competition, the foreigner must be let in and put over him. What sort of a rule was this? For whom would one suppose it to be made? For the American Manufacturer, or the European? Clearly it was a rule for the benefit of the foreigner. And could an independent and intelligent American consent to live under such a rule? The moment the American rises to his feet, in this struggle with foreigners for the American market, he is to be knocked down by this Executive *poker*, and *walked over* by his Secretary Walker. [A laugh.] And this was their *American system*. Mr. S. insisted it was a British system. It was just such a system as Sir Robert Peel would have recommended, could he have spoken through President Polk as his trumpet; its practical, its universal operation, would be what he had just now described. And would the House endorse a system like this! This was the far-famed "*free trade system*," now for the first time promulagated by an American fiscal officer. Oh how this tender-hearted Secretary did love the "poor man!" His love was so great that he would bring him down to a level with the British paupers!

Since the improvements in steam, the cost of transportation was comparatively nothing. Take off the duty, and the British workshops would be brought to our door. Suppose these British laborers were in Alexandria, working at twenty-five cents, was any man so blind as not to see that they must soon break down the workmen of Washington! The employer would soon begin to talk to them in a very intelligible language. "My competitors in Alexandria get labor for twenty-five cents a day, and you must take the same or quit." Now, where was the difference, whether the distance was a little greater or a little less! The practical operation of the system would be just the same. And this was the blessed system of free trade! The workmen of England and France could work cheaper than ours, and free-trade doctrine held that we must buy wherever we could buy cheapest. Down went the duty, in came foreign goods, out went American money; and out and out it went till we had no more money to send, and the people and their Government became bankrupt together. This was the blessing which the compassionate Secretary had in store for the "poor man!" Oh, how he loved him! He brought in "the poor man" ten times in two paragraphs! But his love would be very apt to operate like the love a certain bear once had for a "poor man" when he hugged him to death. [A laugh.]

Mr. S. had seen Mr. Walker's name announced for the Presidency. Now, an uncharitable observer might perhaps say that Mr. Walker was looking to be the "poor man's" candidate. If so, he proposed a wise plan, for his system would soon make all the people poor, and then he would go in by acclamation. [Much merriment.]

The Secretary's system might not inaptly be termed a plan to manufacture "poor men." Such would be its practical result and there would be no escaping it. Let the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Payne) examine the report as long as he pleased, and see if he could make anything else out of it. And now Mr. S. would ask the members of this committee and his countrymen generally whether the adoption of such a plan would not be equivalent to passing a law that henceforth no further capital should be invested in manufactures? It was in the nature of a notice beforehand, and it ran in this wise: "Gentlemen, you may invest your money in such way as you may deem best, but we here notify you that, as soon as you shall have supplied the American market, and we find that in consequence of your success imports begin to diminish, the duties must be reduced, and foreign goods must be let in until we get revenue enough to pay all Government officers." With such a notice before him, who would engage in manufactures? Who would invest the capital he had received by inheritance or accumulated by his own enterprise and toil, with the certainty before his eyes that just as soon as he began to gather a little strength, to acquire greater skill to improve the modes of labor, and to realize its reward by getting the better of foreign competition, he must be knocked down, and the foreigner let in to ruin him! This might be called, in certain parts of the country, "legging for the British." Gentlemen from the West understood what was meant by the term 'legging.'—The doctrine was this: we must have revenue: our salaries must be paid, and revenue must be had; and you the people must not manufacture because, if you do, we shall not get as much revenue. He put it to gentlemen to show him whether this would not be the plain operation of the rule.

But the Secretary of the Treasury had made other very wonderful discoveries in finance. What did he tell us? "*Experience proves* that, as a general rule, a duty of *twenty per cent.* ad valorem will yield the largest revenue." Yes: *experience* proved that an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. would yield the greatest amount of revenue. Twenty per cent. yield the greatest revenue!—Why, what was the great, broad, universally-known experience of the country? We had a tariff of twenty per cent. in 1841-'2, and what was our revenue? Not one-half of what it was now. The whole amount of revenue from imports was then about thirteen millions, and this year it was twenty-seven millions. Was thirteen more than twenty-seven? If so, the Secretary is right; if not, he was wrong. And what was the effect of their twenty per cent. horizontal duty? Under its operation the country was prostrated, the Government itself was bankrupt, and the people were little better. Yet this man could say, in the face of these well-known facts, and of the American people, any one of whom knew better, that an average duty of twenty per cent. yielded the highest amount of revenue. The Secretary had even gone further yet than this: in his famous circular he had assumed that *twelve and a half* per cent. *horizontal* was the true revenue standard. Some Western scribbler asked him, through the press, how much revenue 12½ per ct. would give on one hundred millions of imports? (that being more than the average amount.)—The answer must be twelve and a half millions, then deduct three and a half millions, the expense of collection, and but nine millions of net revenue would be left to pay twenty-six millions of expenditures. To make up the revenue, you must add more than one hundred millions to your imports, while your whole specie has never been estimated at more than eighty-five millions, then all your specie goes for your first year, and where will you get money for the next year! These questions being rather troublesome, were never answered.

The truth was, that the revenue resulted from the tariff, and followed it. When the tariff was low, the revenue was low; when the tariff was high, the revenue was high. That had been the uniform experience of the country, and he challenged gentlemen to show the contrary. It must be so; it could not be otherwise. And why? Because the result of protection was to make the people rich, and taking off protection made them poor.—When the people were rich the Treasury was full; as the country became poor the Treasury was impoverished. The condition of the Treasury was, in fact, a political thermometer, to test the prosperity of the country.—According to the national prosperity, so would the revenue ever be found. When men were impoverished, could they purchase goods freely? Certainly not. When prosperous, their wives and daughters could purchase costly clothing and rich furniture, and then many goods were always imported. But when the country was impoverished, men would wear their old coats, their wives and daughters stayed at home and mended them, merchants could not get money to import goods, and the Treasury was impoverished.

Under the compromise law the duties ran down till they reached the point of twenty per cent.; then was the gentleman's Utopia; then according to the Secretary, the revenue ought to have been abundant; but who had yet forgotten, or could forget, what had been the condition of the Treasury, and of this entire nation?—The Treasury was so perfectly bankrupt that it could not borrow one hundred dollars. The States were everywhere repudiating their debts, and the National character lay prostrate and bleeding. That was the condition, and every body knew it, to which a twenty per cent. tariff had brought this land; and yet at this day the first fiscal officer of the Government had the front to recommend a return to that state of things. In our great humiliation and distress the tariff of '42 came in like a delivering angel; it raised and restored the revenue; it replenished a famished Treasury; it brought repudiation into disrepute; it made a bankrupt law useless; in a word, it struck the whole country as with the wand of an enchanter, and brought back plenty, and credit, and enterprise, and hope, and public character. Why then disturb it? What mischief had it done? The Secretary deprecated agitation, but who agitated the country? It was the Secretary himself and his friends. The friends of protection every where cried out, "Give the country repose." "Give the country prosperity and peace under the tariff as it is——"

[The hour here expired, the Chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. STEWART resumed his seat.]

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The renewal of diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico has, according to letters from Vera Cruz, been accompanied with propositions on our part for a settlement of the boundary question in the following manner:

The United States to pay an indemnification of 4 or $5,000,000; their boundary line to be the Rio Bravo del Norte, including part of the States of Tamaulipas, Cohahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico, together with the city of Santa Fe. The Vera Cruzano gives the following statement of the loss of territory by Mexico under such an arrangement. The whole of Texas—21,000 sq. leagues; Chihuahua—out of 21,526 sq. leagues; she will loose 3,600; New Mexico—out of 11,000 do., she will lose 6,000; Cohahuila—out of 6,500 do., she will lose 1,175; Tamaulipas—out of 6,400 do. she will lose 2,300. Total loss 31,075 square leagues.

The writer of the letter from Vera Cruz does not believe that the Mexicans will accede to such a proposition, at lest not for so small an indemnification as 4 or $5,300,000. It is also stated by the same authority that propositions have also been made for the acquisition of New California. The boundaries would in that case be—the River Gila, which unites with the Colorado near its mouth, and empties into the Gulf of California.—This stream runs almost due West from the Rocky Mountains, through the State of Sonora. This acquisition of territory would give us the harbors of San Francisco, Monterey and San Pedro.

FIRE AT THE ETNA IRON WORKS.—The city was full of rumors yesterday about the Fire at the Etna Iron Works of Messrs. Spang & Co., Pine Creek, on Monday night. On inquiry in the proper quarter, we learn that they were greatly exaggerated. Instead of all, or nearly all the buildings being destroyed, probably less than one-fourth were burned; merely that portion covering *one* of the Engines, and the Bar and Smooth Rolls, was destroyed. The balance of this extensive establishment, including the Nail Factory, &c., is uninjured and at work. The machinery is but little injured, and all parts of the Mill will be in operation again in two weeks, or less. We are glad to hear that the injury is so slight and so easily repaired. How it occurred is not known. We have these particulars from the best authority. Messrs. SPANG & Co. are amply insured in the Delaware Mutual and Spring Garden Mutual offices, Philadelphia. Their only loss will be incurred from the short time necessary to repair the burnt portion.

SHOCKING EVENT.—The Mobile Tribune thus states a tragical occurrence which recently took place in Dallas co., Alabama:

It appears that Bethel Holmes, a planter in that county, was very much enamoured of Mrs. McKean, a resident of Perry county, but temporarily a visitor of her brother-in-law, Col. Richardson, in Dallas. While there urged, as is supposed, by jealousy or insanity, he shot her and immediately afterwards killed himself.

This most terrible tragedy occurred on Saturday, the 29th ult. The following it an extract of a letter from Marion, dated 31st:

"We have just heard that Holmes is dead.—They had just risen from the dinner table. Holmes asked Mrs. McKean to walk into the parlor. The family heard the report of a pistol, which opening the door heard another. There lay Halmes on the floor still struggling. Mrs. McKean was sitting in the rocking chair dead. He shot her through the heart."

Holmes left three children.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of the estate of Jane Murphy, late of the city of Allegheny, dec'd. } No 77 of June term, 1845.

Whereas, A petition has been presented to the said Court by James Peart, Administrator of the goods and chattels of the above named Jane Murphy, representing that the personal estate of the said Jane is insufficient to pay her just and lawful debts, and praying the said Court to order her Real Estate therein mentioned and described to be sold for that purpose. Notice is, by order of the said Court, hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jane, that unless cause to the contrary be shown to the said Court on or before the 14th day of February next, the Court will grant the prayer of the said petitioner, and order the said Real Estate to be sold agreeably thereto.

JOHN YOUNG, Jr.,
Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

dec9-w3t

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 18, 1845.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is our intention to enlarge this paper, on the first of January, to the mammoth size, larger than any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and exceeded by few in the country. A part of the room thus obtained will be devoted to an *agricultural department*, and we shall try to find room for an occasional *moral tale*. But the chief part of the paper, as heretofore, will be devoted to politics, foreign and domestic intelligence, commercial intelligence, and the various items which go to make up a modern newspaper, in which we shall always keep the *useful* in view, before mere amusement. We shall also pay close attention to the various *religious* movements of the day—and try in fact to make our paper an *impartial history of the times*—so that those of our readers who take no other paper shall be kept fully acquainted with all that is desirable to know, as to the "passing tidings of the times," whether in church or state.

In order to this proposed enlargement, we are compelled to go to an outlay of *two thousand dollars* for a press large enough to print it on with a sufficient degree of speed, and as we do not intend to raise the price on our subscribers, but to give them the paper at the old price of *two dollars a year in advance*, we are under the necessity of asking them to pay up all arrearages to the first of January next, as soon as possible. We think there is nothing unreasonable in this, and we doubt not it will give them the greatest pleasure to comply, as they will be encouraging us in our labors for their benefit. If all indebted to us for subscriptions will pay up immediately, we shall be able to meet our additional expenses without embarrassment. We have another request to make, to ask all to comply with our terms, and *pay in advance*. This will be more essentially necessary to us when our paper is enlarged, as our profits will then be very small.

We have still another request—and one, too, which we believe will give all our good subscribers pleasure to grant—that is to get us a few new subscribers for our *enlarged paper*. Ask your neighbors to take the paper, and after they read it one year, they will thank you for it. To encourage you to do this, we will allow to each of you *fifty cents* for each *new* subscriber you may obtain *with the money in advance*. Understand, the money must always be paid in *advance*, in all cases, when the fifty cents are allowed. Some of you, no doubt, can get subscribers enough in this way to pay your own subscription. We shall not make much by this liberal offer, but we hope it will increase the circulation of our paper, and enable us to reap the advantage in the future. It is no small consideration, also, that it will tend to spread correct moral and political principles. We have thus addressed our subscribers frankly, and as we have heretofore found the most of them obliging and respectable men, we doubt not they will accede to our wishes as far as in their power.

Oct. 30, 1845.

P. S. We have sent a Prospectus to many of our subscribers, which they can use in obtaining new names to our list.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15.

In the *Senate* after some unimportant business, a debate commenced.

THE ARMY—NAVY—OREGON.

Mr. Cass called up the resolutions heretofore submitted by him relative to the condition of the Army and Navy. The resolutions having been read, Mr. Cass sustained them in a speech of some length, in which he took occasion to state his conviction that an important crisis is approaching, and that the danger of war is imminent. The claims of the two nations, he said, are irreconcilable. War is a great calamity and should be avoided—but there is a greater calamity even than war, that is, national dishonor. The pretensions of the two countries are such that there is no common ground on which we can meet. Shall we recede!—No, Mr. President, such a thing is not to be thought of.

If the last proposition of England be her *ultimatum* I have no hesitation in saying that it is equivalent to a declaration of war, and that hostilities must commence upon the termination of the year's notice. Danger can neither be averted nor avoided by indifference. Let us then look our difficulties boldly in the face. I hesitate not to declare that the only way to avert a war is to unite with all the energy God has given us, in a public determination to carry it on with vigor. Mr. C. quoted largely from the speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 4th April last, to show the little probability that exists that England will recede from the position she has taken on this question. Mr. Cass having concluded he was followed by

Mr. Mangum, who deprecated the introduction of the resolutions and their consideration at this time. Mr. M. regretted exceedingly the course of the remarks of the Senator from Michigan. That gentleman, he said, had professed a perfect coincidence of opinion with the executive, but he certainly took a very strange way of showing it. Mr. M said that he had an honest confidence in the President of the United States on this question, and was willing to leave the matter in his hands.

It was the duty of the Committee proposed to be instructed to make the very investigation called for, without being goaded to it by any action of the Senate. When the Executive called upon Congress, Mr. M. and those with whom he acted would be ready to go as far as the farthest in supporting all measures necessary for the defence of the country—but he wanted, if an increase of the military and naval force is asked for, that the requisition should come from the President who alone was responsible, and not from any subordinate branch of the government. Mr. Mangum concluded by moving that the resolutions be laid over until to-morrow, which motion was lost.

Mr. Allen followed in reply to the Senator from North Carolina, and in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Archer advocated the postponement of the resolutions, but expressed his intention to vote for them, if pressed to vote this time. He expressed his approbation of the course taken by the Executive in relation to the Oregon negotiation.

In the *House*, Mr. Rockwell, of Ct. complained of the manner in which the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ct., introduced by himself, had been treated. On motion they were laid on the table and printed.

Petitions were presented, one by the notorious Pettit of Ia., against paying the Chaplains of Congress out of the Government Treasury.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against the annexation of Texas, from all the free states. They were all laid upon the table.

Mr. Adams presented Resolutions from the Legislature of Mass., upon the subject of slavery in Texas. Laid upon the table. Slave advertisements from the Boston Newspapers of 1741, were read by permission.

Mr. Adams followed with the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts against the treatment of certain citizens of Massachusetts (colored) by the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, when arriving at the ports of Charleston and New Orleans. Mr. Adams said that his State desired that the questions at issue should be brought before the judicial tribunals of the country, but as the States of South Carolina and Louisiana declined to do so, it became necessary to bring the subject to the attention of the General Government as legislation became necessary.

They were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

☞ Flour is rating at $4,87½ to 5,12½ in Cincinnati. Molasses 33c on the wharf. Hogs $4 to 4,25. Whiskey 24¾c.

☞ At New York on Saturday evening, buyers were offering $6,25 a 6,31 for Flour and refused to pay more.

☞ Sales Flour in Baltimore on Monday at $5,75.

☞ At New Orleans at noon of the 6th, Sugar was 4¼@6½c, and a small business doing. Molasses brisk at 22c. $7 was refused for common brands of Ohio Flour—sales at $7,12½.

☞ The Locofocos of the city held a Convention on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: For Mayor, Dr. *Wm. Kerr;* For Overseers of the Poor, *I. J. Ashbridge* and *Wm. McClure;* For Auditors, *John J. Mitchell, Wm. C. Meredith* and *Alex. Tindle*. Some resolutions were passed denouncing the Councils in the matter of the Relief Fund,—a most contemptible mode of endeavoring to advance the interests of their party candidates, by making a political matter of the disbursement of the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

RUFUS ELLIOTT DISCHARGED.—On Saturday last, on application of his counsel, General Walter Jones and P. R. Fendall, Esquires, William Rufus Elliott, who stood charged with killing William Z. Kendall, was discharged by the criminal court of Washington county. The application for the discharge was based on the presentment of the grand jury, that Mr. Kendall came to his death from a pistol shot fired by the said Elliott in self-defence.

A large meeting was held at Boston last week to devise means of extending aid to Ireland, now threatened by a famine, in consequence of the failure of her potato crop. THOMAS MOONEY, Esq. presided and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. O'FLAHERTY of Salem, the Rev. Mr. O'RILEY, of South Boston, and the Hon. ISAAC A. WRIGHT. At the close of the speeches a subscription list was opened and upwards of six hundred dollars raised on the spot. Measures were then adopted to increase the fund.

ILLINOIS FARMING.—It is stated in the Alton Telegraph, that Mr. J. G. CRANDELL, formerly of Monroe county, New York, about three years ago purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Brighton, ten or twelve miles from Alton; that, with two sons, he proceeded to put the same in cultivation; and that this farm, besides supporting his family, will yield him the present year over *fourteen hundred* dollars in cash. All the labor, except during harvest, was performed by Mr. C. and his two sons—the entire sum paid for hire not exceeding one hundred dollars. His main crop is wheat, of which he has sown one hundred acres this fall. Mr. C. cultivated two hundred and fifty acres of good land in New York, but never realized so much as from this crop. Two things are evident from the facts stated. Large farms are of no advantage, and industry and thrift are all that is necessary, in the west, to make farmers independent and wealthy.

PEORIA, ILL.—There was a regular party set-to, in the election of city officers, at Peoria, on the 1st inst. It resulted in a complete triumph of the Whigs, carrying every officer, from Mayor to Ward officers. Last year the town was Loco.

ALTON, ILL.—The best samples of wheat bring 85 cents at Alton. Heavy contracts for corn have been made at 25 cents. Between 2 and 3,000 hogs were slaughtered last week—prices ruled as during the previous week, though a few choice lots brought from $3,62 to 3,75 per cwt. About 500 head of beef were slaughtered during the week.

NUMBER OF MORMONS IN HANCOCK COUNTY.—Mr. Owen, who is now engaged in taking the census, stated to us on Saturday last, that the population of Nauvoo, within the old corporate limits is 11,000. Besides this there are about 4,000, in the vicinity of the city, making in all about 15,000. Nearly all the Mormons are now living in Nauvoo or its vicinity, and are included in the above estimate.

The population of the whole county will be, we estimate, about 23,000. This is certainly the most populous county in the state; but when the Saints are gone, it will loose some in number; but we hope it will gain in respectability.—*Warsaw Signal.*

☞ There appears to be something going on in Hancock county, Ill.; affairs that we do not rightly comprehend—nor have we seen any one that can give correct information of what is going on. There appears to be some mystery connected with the proceedings of certain official gentlemen, which a few days will probably explain. An express arrived from Carthage on Saturday night bringing letters for several gentlemen in this city. From what has leaked out, we are led to believe that an important movement is at hand. If rumors are correct, "the twelve" will hardly get away when "grass grows" and "water runs" in the Spring. "Uncle Sam," has a little business to settle with them. We shall probably have more light in a few days.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

If the annunciation in the President's Message of the departure of an Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico struck every body with something like surprise from its suddenness, not less surprise was generally felt in the south at the circumstances of his departure; the secresy, the concealment of person and purpose, with which the Minister was, as it were, smuggled on board of one of our vessels of war and spirited away, leaving a cloud of mystery behind him, which had scarcely began to clear off at the place of his embarkation before the President's Message came to disperse it.

Why all this precipitancy, this mystification of the Public? every one must have asked himself. The joint resolution of Congress for the Annexation of Texas did indeed direct the opening of negotiation with Mexico; and not merely as to the *limits* of annexation, but as to annexation itself. The peaceful consent of Mexico was to be procured, if possible; and even an equivalent for her supposed injury might have been stipulated, (as it had been repeatedly offered.) not merely for her claim on Texas proper, but for any further territory. But the Executive put aside both these effects of his instructions; proceeded to annexation without negotiation, substituting for it a display of naval and military force, and, so far from negotiation for boundary, claiming all question on the subject to have been settled by his own act—declaring to Congress, in his Message, that "the *jurisdiction* of the United States, which was, &c., has passed the Capes of Florida and been PEACEFULLY EXTENDED *to the Del Norte!*"

On the score of territory, then, having surely nothing further *yet* to demand, and "annexation" not having to be treated about any longer, Mr. SLIDELL must have gone out in this great haste upon some other business. This other *business*, which the President also informs Congress in his Message that the Minister was instructed to bring to a conclusion "at the earliest practicable period," could not be the claims of the citizens of the two Governments upon each other—that being a matter requiring much deliberation and consideration of details, &c. But, what is probably the object of this mission, concealed from Congress and not alluded to in the Message, is indicated from so many sources that we begin to give credit to it, though it seems hardly to be worthy of belief that, before having finished the "annexation" of one great foreign territory, the President should, without consulting Congress, or even the Senate, have set himself to work to negotiate for another.

Not to keep our readers in ignorance, however, of what *others* say and believe on the subject, we submit for their information the following extract of a letter from Washington to the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"If I am correctly informed, as I doubt not I am, there is a strong probability that our territory in that quarter will before a period not very distant be enlarged by the annexation of California. My information is, that Mr. Slidell is charged with the purchase of that department of the Mexican Confederation; and the embarrassed position and the necessities of the Central Government, together with the disturbed condition of three provinces, encourage the belief that Mexico will not be disinclined to listen, and perhaps accede to the propositions he is authorized to make."

Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of a call previously made in the city papers, a large meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, convened in the old Court House, at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon; when, the place of meeting being found inconvenient, it was resolved to adjourn to the Board of Trade Rooms.

On motion of Mr. T. Bakewell, W. J. HOWARD, Esq., Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and S. MCKELVEY Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then read the call, as explanatory of the objects of the meeting.

On motion of N. B. Craig, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting;

Whereupon the Chairman appointed N. B. Craig, T. Bakewell, and J. Carothers, Esquires, on said committee.

After a few minutes absence, the committee returned, and through their Chairman, Mr. Craig, reported the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, the citizens of Pittsburgh and of Allegheny county, have learnt with pleasure, that a Convention of Delegates is to be held at Harrisburgh, on the 12th day of January next;

And Whereas, it is necessary and proper, not only that our city and county should be represented there, but also, that our views and sentiments, in relation to the various questions of internal improvement, likely to be agitated during the next session of our legislature should be known.

Resolved, Therefore that the citizens of Pittsburgh have seen with great satisfaction, the recent earnest efforts of the citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the construction of a continuous Railroad from that city to Pittsburgh, that this satisfaction is greatly enhanced, by the knowledge, that some of the most active participators in this movement were not long since vigorous opposers of such a Railroad, and most earnest prophets of evil to our public works in case such an improvement should be made.

Resolved, That it is a subject of sincere gratification to the members of this meeting, to learn by the first resolution of the late meeting, that it is now the unanimous opinion of that large assemblage of intelligent men, that a Railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, is necessary to secure to that city and the Commonwealth, all the benefits of her public improvements.

Resolved, That this meeting is pleased to see this evidence that the citizens of our Eastern Emporium are disposed to give the subject careful and dispassionate consideration, and that we are encouraged to hope that they will yet, before it is too late, perceive the very serious injury that must be done to our public works, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should, by the unwise legislation of this State, be driven to the Ohio south and west of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pittsburgh have beheld with pleasure, the recent movement of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in favor of the improvement of the Ohio River, and trust that a combined and earnest application will be made to Congress, at its present session; and that to secure the hearty co-operation of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, it is highly desirable that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should adopt a liberal and generous policy towards that city and our sister State.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting do entertain most sincere apprehensions, that if our Legislature should pursue a harsh and unwise policy towards Maryland and Baltimore and thus drive the Railroad to a point on the Ohio, west of Pennsylvania, that the influence of that city and State, and of other western and southern States, may be earnestly interposed against any improvement of the Ohio river above the point of intersection.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pittsburgh deem it a duty as well as true wisdom, to pursue a liberal course towards every section of our common country, and not to oppose every measure of internal improvement which happens not to lead to our own doors.

Resolved, Therefore, That our Representatives in the Legislature, be instructed to pursue a liberal course towards all applications for charters, for works of internal improvement, where no aid is asked from the Treasury, trusting the wisdom of such investments of money to the judgment of the capitalists.

Resolved, That this meeting in thus acting towards other sections of the Commonwealth, feels justified in appealing to the other counties and asking from them like liberality, and in reminding the citizens of more favored sections of the State, that the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, if accepted and acted upon, will benefit a portion of the State which has hitherto participated but little in the favors of government, while it has borne its just share of the burdens.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting can scarcely entertain a hope of support for the continuous railroad from the South-west counties of the State, while Philadelphia city and certain counties are exhibiting a harsh and illiberal policy towards them.

Resolved, That while this meeting thankfully acknowledges, and cordially reciprocates the kind feelings manifested at the late Railroad meeting in Philadelphia, towards this section of the State, yet they cannot refrain from avowing their deliberate conviction, that the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to a point on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, would be alike injurious to this city, the State at large, and the city of Philadelphia; and neutralize many of the advantages so confidently predicted from the construction of the contemplated Railroad, by attracting a vast majority of Western passengers, and a large proportion of the traffic which would otherwise be conveyed along the Pennsylvania improvements.

Resolved, That we earnestly disclaim all idea of opposition to the interests of our commercial emporium, or preference for any of her rivals, and in common with every true hearted Pennsylvanian rejoice in her prosperity, and feel a just and honest pride in contemplating the numerous literary, scientific and benevolent Institutions, which decorate the favorite city of Penn, of Rittenhouse, and of Franklin; yet nevertheless we cannot be insensible to the advantages which we should derive from a Railroad connection with the waters of the Chesapeake, as well as the Delaware; nor can we believe that our communication with Baltimore would in any degree deprive Philadelphia of that control over the commerce of the West, which her advantageous position, her extended capital and her numerous business connections will always enable her to exercise.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that there now exists a prospect of the revival of the projected improvements, which will extend to these northern and north-western counties the inestimable advantages of a direct railroad connection with the Delaware and the Atlantic.

Resolved, That we deprecate as sincerely as our Philadelphia brethren, the sacrifice of the general interest of the State, to promote schemes or projects of sectional or local advantage, but that we consider the expenditure of large sums, derived from other sources, in the construction of works whose advantages will in a great measure enure to the benefit of our own citizens and our own state, as an object rather to be desired than declined.

Resolved, That one hundred delegates be appointed in conjunction with our Senator and Representatives, to attend the Railroad Convention at Harrisburgh.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly authenticated, be laid before the said Convention, and that they be published in all the newspapers of this county.

Mr. Bakewell, after the reading of the Resolutions, withdrew one of them, when, after an amendment by Mr. Bigler, which was acceded to by the Committee, the report was unanimously adopted.

A motion was then made to appoint Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention, when, after considerable discussion the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates:

Wm. Wilkins, H. Denny, N. B. Craig, T Bakewell, J. Carothers, Wm. J. Howard, J. Pennock, Josiah King, J Graham, W. Marshall, A. Brackenridge, Wm. Marks, T Warren, J. E. Sheridan, Wm. A. Penniman, R. M. Riddle, D. N. White, W. H. Whitney, J. W. Biddle, J. Gibson, T. Irwin, H. Smyser, John Tassey, R. Mackey, R. Christie, S. McKelvy, Walter Forward, T. Blackmore, C. Shaler, Henry Earl, D. Shields, W. H. Lowrie, Rody Patterson, Samuel Jones, C. McKibben, Jas. A. Wray, J. Kelley, W. Bell, Geo. Bailey, P. McCormick, Wm. Larimer, jr., M. Robertson, F. Karns, H. Graff, Henry Sterling, J. Blakely, Dr. A. N. McDowell, John Morrison, George Gebhart, John Irwin, J. Willock, J. Murray, J. K. Moorhead, C. Ihmsen, J. G. Reed, A. W. Roebling, Dr. A. Black, O. O. Gregg, J. Mecaskey, Chas. McClure, Jno. Perry, R. C. Grier, Wm. Eichbaum, John Brown, John Bigler, Geo. Ledlie, J. Hannah, Wm. Cabin, W. M. Shinn, S. Walker, R. H. Kerr, R. Hilands, R. R. R. Dumars, F Muse, Hiram Kaine, Wm. L. Miller, John T. Whitten, Wm. Karns, Wm. Robinson, jr., John Arthurs, Robert Porter, Jas. Gray, 4th st., A. W. Loomis, G. W. Layng, E. D. Gazzam, T. Williams, Wilson McCandless, T. Scott, H. S. Magraw, R. Galway, Geo. Weyman, James Crossan, S. W. Black, S. Lothrop, Geo. A. Bayard, T. S. Clark, F. Lorenz, Wm. B. Foster, John Bissel, J. B. Guthrie, C. Avery.

While the motion to adopt the above list of Delegates was before the meeting, a motion was made to strike off the name of Mr. J. K. MOORHEAD, on the ground that he was opposed to the right of way; but upon his explanation, it was withdrawn. Mr. M. said he was in favor of a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to this city.

BENTON KERR, as usual, made a speech, which, however, was of such weight that it went to the bottom by the force of gravity, as soon as he was delivered of it.

There was some difference of opinion when the meeting assembled as to the object of the Convention to be held at Harrisburgh—it was not fairly understood. That, if we are rightly informed, is a Convention called by the one held in Ridgeway, in November, and will be attended by all the friends of the Sunbury and Erie road.

However, it will now probably be more general in its object. The proceedings and resolutions of the meeting on Tuesday are characterized by great moderation, and fully bear Mr. DARSIE out in his assertion that there is no hostility to Philadelphia in this city. Individual exceptions, such as displayed at this meeting, are beneath notice.

The New York Evening Post, (whose veteran Editor is again at its helm,) remarking upon the report of active preparation going on at the English dock-yards, of which probably, having recently returned from Europe, he has had some opportunity of personal observation, does not attach so much importance to them as others do in reference to the existing dispute between the United States and Great Britain on the Boundary question. But he takes advantage of the occasion to administer to his Democratic freends the following salutary and timely admonition:

"But, although we think Great Britain in no haste to engage in hostilities with the United States, just as we believe that our own Government is not disposed rashly to precipitate the country into a war, there is yet something to be learned from her example. If a war should unhappily grow out of the controversy, Great Britain will be prepared for it—*our own country, unless Congress gives the subject its immediate and serious attention, will not.* Our seaports will be found without defence, our coast unprotected, and our commerce will offer a rich prey to the enemy. Valor we lack not, but it is valor unorganized and undisciplined; means and resources we have in abundance, but the means are not ready to be applied, and the resources are yet to be called forth. It is for Congress to bethink itself, before the session closes, *how our populous and active seaports are to be protected against a descent from the enemy.* The most judicious preparations that we can hope to make would still leave the disadvantage on our side at the commencement of the contest, though we might expect that when the spirit of the nation was once roused, all deficiencies of this kind would be speedily repaired and all disasters retrieved."

TREDEGAR
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

THESE Works, just erected in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Allegheny River, a few steps above the Upper Bridge, are now in operation, and the proprietor is prepared for all kinds of Jobbing; such as ROLLING Spring Steel, Saw Blades or Plates, Shovels and Spades, Tack, Sprig and Sparable Iron—TURNING all kinds of Shafts and Rollers for Bar, Bolt and Hoop Iron. He has also made arrangements with the best Foundry in the city, by which he is enabled to furnish the best CHILLED ROLLERS manufactured in the United States.

Wrought Scrap Iron and Steel wanted, for which the highest prices will be paid in cash.

dec13-d1w&w1m S. H. HARTMAN.

RIBBONS AND SHAWLS.
JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of new style high colored Ribbons, beautiful goods and very CHEAP.

Also received a new assortment of Cashmere and Turkeri Shawls, of the newest patterns and very desirable colors.

Also, a few very superior French Woolen Shawls; all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please at No 66 Market street.

dec12 GEO S SWARTZ.

FOR COLD WEATHER—W R MURPHY, North east corner of 4th and Market streets, invites attention to his large stock of Dry Goods, adapted for cold weather, such as Blankets of every size and price, including some very superior twilled of an extra size; Flannels, white, scarlet, yellow, brown and blue; Linseys, low priced and some very superior; Merino Plaids; Gala Plaids Merino Vests and Drawers; Cotton Net do; Silk do, &c. All offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. dec12

SHEETING MUSLINS, of different widths and best make. A supply on hand, and sold low by the piece or yard, at the cash dry goods house of

dec12 W R MURPHY.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN—A fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Scarfs Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers, Undervests and Hosiery. Also, a few of the Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, at the "New York Store"

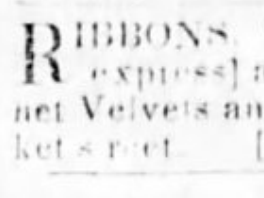
nov13 W H GARRARD.

SHAWLS—Just rec'd at the "New York Store," splendid assortment of Turkeri, Cashmere, French Brocha, Thibet (silk fringe) and embroidered Cloth Shawls. [dec13] W H GARRARD.

TO THE LADIES—Opening this day, another lot of rich Shawls. Also on hand, a few splendid French Brocha Long Shawls [all wool]—a great bargain, at the New York Store, 79 Market street.

dec13 W H GARRARD.

RIBBONS, VELVETS & SATINS—Now open [by express] another lot of fashionable Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Satins, at the New York Store 79 Market street. [dec13] W H GARRARD.



STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Ross township, Allegheny county, in October, a black Cow with a white stripe on the fore part of the bag and along part of the belly. Supposed to be about nine years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law. [dec19-w3t] GEORGE QUAIL.

POETRY—The Poems of Southey, Shakspeare, Scott, Burns, Ossian, Crabbe, Heber and Pollock, Howitt, Millman and Keats, Rogers, Campbell, Lamb, Montgomery, Kirke White, Collins, Gray, Beattie, Milton, Longfellow, Byron, Goldsmith, Cowper, Hemans, Landon, Sigourney, Eliza Cooke, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Willis, Pope, Young, Moore, Elliott and Norton.

Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America;
Longfellow's " " of Europe;
Aikin's British Poets;
The Boquet, Gems of Sacred Poetry;
Matins and Vespers; Fables of Flora;
Sacred Songs; Autumn Flowers;
Lyric Gems; Loves of the Angels;
Silent Love; Cypress Wreath;
Language of Gems; Flower Vase;
Album of Love. For sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
dec13 No 44 Market st.

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination to sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purchasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts, worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½ and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Cold Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each.
Lace Collars, Chemisetts Cravats, Gloves, &c, &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen Cambric and Silk Hd kfs, Gauze Cutt under Shirts Drawers &c.
iy4-d&wtf

J. PEASE & SON'S celebrated compound clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy, for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, irritation of the throat, croup, whooping cough, asthma, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and ALL diseases leading to consumption and death. For sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co.
dec11 Corner 6th and Wood sts.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER 1845.
N. B. CRAIG—JOHN SHEA—WILLIAM SHAW.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 18, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.	
Pots	2¾@3
Pearls	4@4¼
Scorchings	2¼@3
Saleratus	4¼@4½
Ale—₱ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@7,00
Common	—@5,00
Axles—₱ lb.	
Bristles—₱ lb.	
American	33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.	
Superior	—@10
Common	—@ 8
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.	
Large size	—@2,25
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.	
Yellow	28 @30
Blooms—₱ ton.	
Blooms	65,00@70,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,20@1,75
Shaker	2,25@2,50
Barks—₱ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	4,12½@4,25
Black Oak	—@5,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—₱ bushel.	
At the river	—@ —
From wagon	5@5½
Cotton—₱ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	7 @ 7½
Chocolate—₱ lb.	
Number 1	10 @11
Cocoa, prepared	—@22
Candles—₱ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 8
Pittsburgh Star	—@22
Cincinnati do	—@21
Sperm, best brands	—@35
Do interior	—@30
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—₱ lb.	
No. 5 to 10 @12	—@16
" 11 to 13	16½@17
" 14	17½@18
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 21.	
Long reel—₱ dozen	
No. 500	—@ 8
" 600	—@ 7
" 700	—@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000	—@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—@24
Carpet Chain	—@20
Cotton Twine	—@23
Candle Wick	—@16
Coffee—₱ lb.	
Java, old white	11½@12
St. Domingo	6¾@ 7
Laguayra	—@ —
Rio	7¼@ —
Havana	—@ —
Copper—₱ lb.	
Braziers	—@28
Sheathing	—@28
Bolt	—@ —
Old	16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb.	
Manilla	—@10
White Rope	—@10
Tarred	—@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	—@ 9
" " com'n	—@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen.	
Extra Long	—@2,50
Long	—@1,75
Common	—@1,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz	
40 yd 6 thr'd	—@4,00
20@30 do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. net.	
Mill work and machinery, generally made to order	—@3
Bevel'd gearage do	—@3½
Light machinery do	—@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	—@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	—@ —
over 10 in	—@ —
Grate Bars	—@2
Hollow-ware assort'd	—@3½
Sad Irons	—@3
Counter weights	—@3
Dog Irons	—@2½
Tacons and Hatters' Irons	—@6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	—@3
Dearborn ₱ set	—@ —
Tea kettles doz	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 21 inch plain straight bar	—@ 2,25
21 in. bow front	—@ 2,25
[add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.]	
Domestics—₱ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
3-7 Pastle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	5¼@ 8
4-8 Laurel & Brunswick	—@ 8
Allegheny D's	—@ 8
Light 4-4 brown	6 @ 6½
Lanvale & Great Falls	—@ 6
New Market Fine & Waltham	—@ 6
Bleached, 7-8 4-4	6 @14
Fine 11-4 Hamilton Sheeting	—@12
5-4 do	—@14½
Tickings—	
Methuen	—@16½
Saco	—@14
[illegible]	—@14
A. C. A	14@16
Rochester	15@17
West Branch	—@10½
Brown Drills	—@11
Bleached	10@11
Prints—	
Common	5½@ 8
Good Madder	8@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues	11½@12½
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	—@ 3½
Assafoetida	20 @25
Arrow Root	—@40
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	19 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	50 @55
Brimstone	4 @ 5
Camphor refined	45 @52½
Chloride Lime, cask	7½@ 8
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar	19 @22
Copperas	1¾@ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	40 @50
" Copal	35 @50
" Tragacanth	31 @37½
" Shellac	15 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	87 @1,00
Jalap, powdered	80 @ —
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	15 @ —
Liquorice Ball	19 @20
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	57 @62
Madder, Umbro	19 @22
Madder, Common	17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @30
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	75@ —
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,50@3,00
" Lemon	2,12@2,25
" Peppermint	3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey	7,50@8,00
Quinine	2,90@3,25
Rhubarb root	68 @75
Sal Ammoniac	20 @25
Sal Soda	4½@ 5
Senna	25 @30
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.	
Camwood	5½@ 7
Fustic	2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2½@ 3
Eliptic Springs—₱ lb	
Polished	10¼@11
Feathers—₱ lb.	
Kentucky	27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a	25 @30
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@22
Soft	—@16½
Hard	—@10
Currants, Zante	—@12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	13 @15
Malaga	none
Raisins, Muscat	—@ —
Bunch	3,00@3,12
Bloom old	2,40@2,50
Cranberries, bush	—@4,00
Lemons Sicily, bx	—@7,00
Oranges do	none
Peaches dry, bu	—@2,50
Apples dry	1,50@1,75
Apples green, bbl	1,12@2,00
Fire Brick—₱ M.	
Fire brick	15,00@20,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal.	
Flour, ₱ bbl	—@ —
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c	—@ —
Feathers	—@ —
Fur & Peltries	—@ —
Wool	—@ —
Rags	—@ —
Ashes	—@ —
Oil of all kinds	—@ —
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@ —
To Cleveland	25 @40
Western.	
via the River.	
To Cincinnati	—@ —
Louisville	—@ —
St Louis	—@ —
Flour—₱ bbl.	
Extra brands	4,90@5,00
Superfine	4,75@4,87
Scratched	—@ —
Fine	—@ —
Rye Flour	—@3,12½
" hf. bbls	—@ —
Buckwheat, ₱ lb	1½@2
" hf. bbl	1,75@2,00
Feed—₱ bushel.	
Bran	14@16
Shorts	—@ —
Fish—₱ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	—@ —
No 1 hf. bbls	—@ —
No 2	8,50@10,00
No 2 hf. bbls	3,50@ 5,00
No 3	6,50@ 9,00
No 1 kitts	—@ —
Herring, Gib'd	5,00@6,50
No 2	—@ —
Salmon, No. 1	—@18,00
No 2	—@ —
Shad	8,50 @9,00
Cod, ₱ lb	—@ 4
Glass—	
Black Bottles	
Quart, ₱ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9,00
Claret ₱ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box.	
City brands.	
8x10	2,25@2,5
10x12	3,30@3,5
12x18	5,50@9,7
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,75@1,87
10x12	2,25@2,50
Gunpowder—₱ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.	
Wheat	60 @ 65
Rye	—@50
Oats	34 @37
Corn	43 @50
Barley	65 @ 75
Glue—₱ lb.	
Pittsb. common	11@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.	
Ginseng	27@ 30
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	—@17,00
Clover	—@ —
Straw, 100 bdls	—@ —
Hides—₱ lb.	
Missouri	9@10½
Spanish	14 @16
Do salted	—@ —
Do kips ₱ skin	1,00@1,62
Green	—@ 4½
Hemp—₱ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	—@ 4
Manilla	—@ —
Hops—₱ lb.	
First sort '45	—@25
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, in	1,50@1,75
Spanish	1,10@1,25
Manilla	95@1,00
Lead—₱ lb.	
Missouri Pig	—@4½
Bar	—@5
Common sizes Pipe	—@6½
Sheet	—@6¼
Leather—₱ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18 @20
New York	15@17½
Damaged	13@15
Slaughter	18 @20
Skirting	21 @23
Harness, black	19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36,00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finished	24,00@28,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@ —
N. England Seating.	
No 1 ₱ dozen	45,00@ —
2 do	35,00@ —
3 do	25,00@ —
Sheep skins	2½@5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.	
Pine clear, inch	—@20,00
Common, " "	—@10,00
Clear, 1¼ "	—@30,00
Com'n 1¼ "	—@ —
Clear, 2 "	—@40,00
Com'n 2 "	—@ —
Flooring clear 1 inch do	—@ —
1 in. common	—@18,00
Oak do do	—@ —
Pine Shingles ₱ M	1,75@2,25
100	1,75@ 2,50
Laths, sawed 100	1,75@2,00
Maleable Iron—₱ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@12½
Molasses—₱ gallon.	
Sugarhouse	—@ 45
N Orleans	—@ —
New Orleans	41@43
Country	—@ —
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ₱ bbl	2,75@3,50
Pitch	3,00@3,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@ —
" N. Carolina	3,75@4,00
Turpentine, gall	—@ 75
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—₱ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—₱ gallon.	
Linseed	68@ 70
Lard, City	65@ 75
Olive	1,25@1,50
Sperm bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	—@ 75
Tanners, ₱ bbl	18,00@22,00
Paints—₱ lb.	
Prus Blue	87@1,00
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1¼@ 2
Chrome Green	38 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @ 20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 6½
" in oil, pure, keg	—@1,65
" No. 1	—@1,55
Red Lead	6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	30 @ 35
Pig Metal—₱ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@—
" Forge	—@—
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@—
" Forge	—@—
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	—@—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@12,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	—@—
" Shoulders	—@—
" Sides	—@—
Hogs round, city cure	—@—
" country cure	—@—
Lard, No 1 in kegs	7¼@8
" 2 in kegs	—@7
" 1 in bbls	7¼@ 8
Butter " 1 in kegs	10@10½
" in roll	12@14
Cheese, W. Reserve	7½@8¼
" Goshen	—@10
" Pine Apple	—@15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water ₱ bbl	—@3,50
Do Butter	—@1,25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.	
Mercer	—@ —
Neshannocks	[illegible]
Rags—₱ lb.	
Country mixed	—@3
Do good white	4½@5¼
Rice—₱ lb.	
Rice	4¼@5
Seeds—₱ bushel.	
Clover	5,25@5,50
Timothy	2,50@3,00
Flaxseed	1,00@1,05
Spices—₱ lb	
Cloves	38 @40
Cassia, in Mats	—@25
Ginger	10 @11
Nutmegs	1,60@1,75
Pepper	12 @12½
Alspice	—@13
Snakeroot—₱ lb.	
Virginia	—@ —
Seneca	—@ —
Soap—₱ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@4¼
Cincinnati yellow	—@4¼
Chillicothe yellow	—@ —
Pittsburgh brown	—@ —
Cincinnati brown	—@ —
Chillicothe brown	—@ —
Castile	—@ —
Starch—₱ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5¼
Cincinnati No 1	—@5¼
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@ —
Shear, single	—@ —
" double	—@ —
" treble	—@ —
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5¼
Spring	5¼@ 5½
Spirits—₱ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proo.	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,50@
Sugar—₱ lb	
N. O. prime, hhd	7¼@7½
" fair, hhd	6¾@7
Havana, white lb	—@ —
Brazil, " lb	10½@10¾
Loaf, No 1 " lb	—@ —
" 2 lb	—@ —
" 3 lb	—@ —
Pulverize	—@ —
Salt—₱ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	none
" 1 in store	1,02@1,05
" 2 afloat	—@ —
Table, doz. box	—@ —
Spelter—₱ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ cent off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 6
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@ 6½
Plug in boxes	—@14
6 twist	4½@ 6
Cavendish	—@ 4
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	—@14
16s " "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@14
Rappee	—@14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	—@25
Tea—₱ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box.	
I X	—@10,25
Tallow—₱ lb.	
Rendered	6½@6¾
Rough	—@4½
Soap Grease	—@4¼
Vices—₱ lb.	
Solid boxes	—@
Wines—₱ gallon	
L. P. Madira	2,00@3,00
L. P. Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2,00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.	
Prime	—@33
Full blood	—@30
¾ blood	—@28
½ blood	—@26
¼ blood	—@25
Common	22@23
Zinc—₱ lb.	
Sheet	7@12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17, 1845.

State of Trade—This has been a week of unusual dullness in the market. The thaw of last week while it took off most of the snow in the neighborhood was not sufficient to cause a general break up, and thus between the want of facilities of communication with the country, and inactivity among the Steamers, little has been done. We have, in consequence, little of importance to report. Several Steamers have left this week for New Orleans, and others for Cincinnati. Those detained below have reached the Wharf. We cannot now look for a stir until the Holidays are over. Under the circumstances, we have a meagre report to make.

The Weather is extremely variable. This evening it is soft and *feels* rather rainy.

☞ A cold drizzling rain commenced, but at 11 o'clock, P. M. it had not done much. Weather very soft. We think there can be no doubt of a good rise.

The Rivers are rising again and we have now 6 feet water in the channel.

☞ There was a good deal of activity on the Wharf below the Bridge yesterday afternoon. All the boats now in port will probably get full loads. A Tow is being loaded with Molasses casks, &c. The Monongahela we hope will soon be cleared.

Ashes—The market has not moved since our report of last week. Sales of a few tons Scorchings at our inside quotations. 5 tons Pearls, a fair article were taken at 8¾@4,00 lbs from store. 20@25 casks and tons Potash in and within quotations. In Saleratus very little doing.

Ale—Prices are the same, but the market is firm and stock limited.

Beef—No demand for packing. Bbl Beef is dull—Mess is held at $6,50@7,00 ₱ bbl. Limited sales of Smoked at 7@8c ₱ lb.

Brooms are in demand at $1,12½@1,50 ₱ doz. for common to good quality. In store they are held at $1,20@$1,75 and "Extra" at $2,50 per doz—sales.

Beans—An extremely active demand prevails for small white Beans, and all the lots offered have been picked up. 7, 9, 7, and 20 bbls in similar lots sold from store at $1,25 ₱ bu. They will bring $1,1[illegible] from wagon.

Butter—The market is steady at the at the rates which prevailed last week, with a slight improvement on Roll. Keg is taken at 10@12c from wagon and sales 35@40 Kegs. No 1 Roll is in request at 12@[illegible]. We quote 11@14c. Sales from store at 12½@14c the latter for fresh parcels. Some 5@6000 lbs changed hands this week.

Bacon—No new Bacon yet received, and of old the market is bare. Some we expected next week.

Cordage—Prices are the same, but an advance on Manilla is looked for, owing to the advance on hemp eastward.

Cotton Yarns—The market is hardly so firm as it has been, and although we cannot alter our figures, we may say they are very freely offered at them. There is certainly no difficulty in purchasing any quantity on the usual terms. The mills, without exception, are running every spindle.

Copper—Sales of Sheathing at 28c ₱ lb. cash.

Cider—Would now bring $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl. None offering.

Copperas is about the dullest article in the market.

Cheese—Nothing doing except in a retailing way.—Small lots of W. R. boxes are selling from store at 7¼@8¼c ₱ lb. Goshen fair sale at 10c ₱ lb. The receipts have dwindled away to a trifle.

Coal—The prices for city use, in a retail way, delivered, are 5@5½c in Pittsburgh and 6c in Allegheny. The Mills, Factories, &c, are supplied by contract at 3¼@4c ₱ bu.

Candles—The market is scanty. City dipped 8c. Cincinnati Star 21c ₱ lb. Pittsburgh, of superior quality, are firm at 22c.

Flour—The receipts from day to day since our last report have been mere trifle, scarcely sufficient to supply the retailers. Until yesterday Good mixed brands were steady at $4,62½@4,75, but last evening sales were effected at 4,75@4,87½ ₱ bbl. Under these circumstances we may quote the market at 4,75@4,87½, remarking that the latter is paid occasionally only. From store sales at $4,75@5,00 ₱ bbl, and Extra and Fancy brands at $5,25@5,50 ₱ bbl in a retail way. Buckwheat in sacks brings $1,50 ₱ 100 lbs. Extra hulled in sacks sells from store at $2.

Fish—There is little doing in Bbl Fish beyond sales to the city trade. White Fish are lower. They are now offered at $7,50 for bbls, and $4 for half bbls.

Fruit—*Dried*—Apples have been in very active demand. They will now command $1,50 ₱ bu from wagon and there have been sales of some 200 bu at that—from store 1500 bu, and 500 bu in several lots, sold at $1,62½—an advance of 25c ₱ bu since our last report—N. Peaches have come in—they will bring $2,50 quick. Foreign fruit is held at our quotations. Sales of Raisins limited. We hear of numerous small lots of Dried Apples being picked up in this city and Allegheny, within a day or two, at $1 35@1,50 ₱ bu. No Figs now in first hands and scarce.

Green—In apples nothing doing of consequence: stock very light, and held with a firm front. No Cranberries received—they will bring $4 ₱ bu quick.

Ginseng—Little or none coming in. We continue to quote it at 30c ₱ lb in good sized lots.

Glass—No receipts. The stock which was light before, is decreasing. $1,75 has been freely offered for some of the best Country brands of 8x10 on the spot, and refused. Sales to arrive at that, and from store at $1,85. City brands are held at quotations.

Grain—*Wheat* is about the same as last and we quote it at 60@65c ₱ bu.

Barley—The principal Brewers are now stocked—Prime will still bring 75c ₱ bu.

Oats—100 bbls, 140 sacks and 27 bu received per Newark sold at 31 cents from the Wharf. Sales 400 bushels from store at 37½c. They are held at 37½@40c. In the city market 40c.

Corn—43@45c is the price from wagon. Sale of a small lot on the wharf a shade less than the inside figure. In store 45@50c.

Feathers—The market is rather dull and stock good. Sale of 6@7000 lbs on private terms, 700 prime Ky at 2[illegible]c, and some 2000 lbs in small lots and by the sack at 25@30c. For prime Pa. 30@31c is demanded.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The stock is now extremely small, and unless the Ohio should remain open long enough to allow of arrivals, an advance must soon take place. For the quantities held here 6¾@7¼c is asked for hhds, bbls ½c higher. It has already touched 8@9c in hhds in Cincinnati.

Molasses—The same may be said of Molasses—stock very light. Higher rates are now claimed. 42@43c is now demanded for N. O.

Coffee—Market quiet and dull. The extremes for the qualities of Rio in the market are 7½@9c, 7½c for Inferior, 8c for Good, 8½c for Prime, and Fancy brands 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

Teas—Nothing doing worth notice.

Hemp—Sales Dew-rotted at $4, and Manilla at 8c ₱ 100 lbs. The latter is advancing eastward, and is dearer in proportion than here.

Hogs—Packers refuse to pay over $4@4,12½ for Hogs, alive or dead, but owing to the higher prices paid by Families and Butchers, they get none.

Hops—We are still unable to quote a price for Hops. They are falling in the East. They will probably bring 25c ₱ lb here.

Honey is dull. Pure Comb in bxs is held at 12½c ₱ lb. and sells slowly.

Lumber, Staves, Hoop Poles, &c—No change in Pined Lumber. Nothing doing in Staves.—Hoop Poles continue excessively scarce. $1,25 ₱ 100 lbs has been paid this week.

Lard—Country rendered is coming in more freely, and we notice sales from wagon and sleds of 150 Kegs and Bbls at 7¼@7½c, closing at the latter. Sales from store at 7¾c in bbls, and 8c in Kegs. Some No 2 at 7c.

Metals—*Iron*—The market is very steady and firm at the rates current for some months past. We do not see anything to influence the market for some time to come, and the probability is the present quotations will remain unaltered till Spring, at least. Common Bar 3¾@4c ₱ lb, and Juniata 5c.

Nails—The foregoing remarks are equally applicable to Nails. Quotations are the same and likely to continue so. No. 2, 10d $4,75@$4 87½ ₱ keg, 8d $4,12½. No 1 10, d $4, and 8d $4,25 ₱ keg. Juniata 10d $4,25 and 8d $4,50 ₱ keg.

Steel—Down to the close of navigation the demand for Pittsburgh Spring and Blister was active; it will be large in the Spring: the make of all the Furnaces was fairly taken up. Prices the same—Spring 5¼c, with occasional sales of large lots at less.

Tin Plate—Limited sales through the week at our quotation. Stock large.

Copper—Sheathing is steady at our figures.

Russia Sheet Iron is held at 15c ₱ lb and sales.

Malleable Iron is steady at former quotation—12½c ₱ lb.

Lead—The stock on the market is light, but firmly held at $1,50 ₱ 100 lbs for Pigs, and 5c ₱ lb for bar—small sales. *Zinc* in slabs 7@8c—in sheets 12½c ₱ lb.

Blooms—The market is entirely bare of Blooms. A prime article would readily bring $70 or more.

Malt—Limited sales of Barley Malt at $1 ₱ bu, and Rye at 70c.

Naval Stores—The extremes asked by different holders for Rosin and Pitch are wide. For Rosin $2 75 to 3,00 and Pitch 3,00@3,75 ₱ bbl is asked. Sales of N Carolina Tar at $3,75@4,00 ₱ bbl, cash. Spirits of Turpentine are down a shade—75c ₱ gal now offered by the bbl.

Oil Cake—$12,50 ₱ ton was offered for a large lot under limits at $15. Ground is selling in quantities at 40@45c ₱ bu, and retailing at 50c.

Rice—No new Rice yet received. The market is accordingly bare of a prime article. For the qualities held here see quotations.

Rags—We have no change to notice. Sales 5@6000 lbs in lots at quotations.

Soap—Sales Brown at 4@4½c ₱ lb, and from store at 4¼c.

Salt—The stock is abundantly large. Few sales of any importance are making. Some 200 bbls changed hands at $1,05@1,05 ₱ net bbl delivered.

We may mention that small lots are selling at $1,05 @1,06 ₱ net bbl delivered.

Shot—Kegs are held at $1,10, and Bags at $1,25 and sales

Pork—We are sto[illegible] state of the market. No parcels offered, and some to arrive put out as fe[illegible] the actual [illegible]ated the *nominal* quotations of 5@5¼c ₱ lb. [illegible] been cut meat might bring more, but until some transactions actually become public, these figures must be regarded as nominal. The state of the market will warrant full prices. Bbl Pork is neglected. Mess is the only description held here, and it is quoted at $12 50.

Freights—Wagons are asking $1@1,06¼ ₱ 100 lbs on Feathers and similar articles to Baltimore, and 50c on Bacon &c. There are but few in yet and no settled rates obtain. They will be lower. To Cincinnati, Dry Goods and light freight 25@37½c ₱ 100 lbs; Iron, &c, 15c, and to Louisville the usual difference. Open weather would soon bring them down.

Oils—Sales Linseed country pressed, from store at 68c and Iron bound casks $1 each. Sales City pressed at 70c ₱ gall. We quote 68@70c. Lard Oil has become scarce and dearer. Sales best Winter at 75c in bbls. Of inferior qualities, we are not informed of a lot on the market.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand. We note sales this week of 80 bu from store at $5 50 ₱ bu cash. From wagon we quote $5@5 25 ₱ bu. Most holders demand $6. In Timothy we hear of no transactions—held in store at $2,75@3 00 ₱ bu. Flaxseed is steady at $1@1,05, the latter for large lots of good clean seed.

Tobacco—We have nothing to notice in the market out of the ordinary transactions. Leaf is selling at $2 to $6 ₱ 100 lbs—the latter for Missouri. Sales 6 Twist at 5@7c ₱ lb.

Tanners Scraps readily command 2½@3c ₱ lb.

Tar—Sales N. Carolina at $3,75@4 ₱ bbl. Stock good.

Tallow is scarce. Butcher's Rough is selling at 4c ₱ lb. We hear of no sales of rendered, and we quote from the last transactions at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

Vinegar—Limited sales of Cider Vinegar at 10c ₱ gall.

White Lead—The market is steady at former rates. The disposition to advance has not led to any practical results. Pure is held at $1,65 ₱ keg, and No. 1 at $1,55. But few sales, except to the city trade, for stock.

Wool—The market continues steady at our quotations.

Whiskey has advanced. Two lots of Common received to-day brought 25c ₱ gall, and one of 45 bbls to arrive, the same. Rectified is held at 25@26c, and is not brisk.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Gochring, Federal street.

GOCHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, December 17.

The demand for stock of all kinds is good and prices firm. Of

Beeves 115 head sold in the yards at $2,50@4,00 ₱ 100 lbs. $3@4,50 are the general prices.

Sheep—405 head were driven in, but all of ordinary quality. Prices are about the same, ranging from $1@$1,50 ₱ head, and extra higher. They are mostly bought to arrive, or previous to arrival.

Calves—10 head sold at previous prices—from $2@$5 ₱ head, as in quality.

Hogs—None. Live Hogs are scarce and in demand at advanced prices. $4,50@5,00 ₱ 100 lbs net. The latter figures are allowed slowly. They are now seldom driven in, being sold out of the yards, or previous to arrival.

MONEY MARKET.

There is nothing to notice in the market. The Brokers are buying Uncurrent Notes at 1 ₱ cent discount, with the exceptions in the list. Western Notes continue scarce and in demand. There cannot be any depreciation in the value of Notes now at a discount, for some weeks at least. The demand for investment in Produce is not so large, but the annual period for an adjustment in balances created in the ordinary course of business, is at hand, and will require a considerable amount. Eastern Exchange is abundant and very dull. It is bought at ½ and sold at ¾@1 ₱ cent. premium, by the Brokers. The Banks, we believe, are charging 1 ₱ cent.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

The market this morning was a very slim one, except as respects Flour and Grain. The loss of sleighing, cold, &c., operated of course in preventing a full attendance.

Meat, Poultry, &c.—Butchers meat continue to sell at former prices. Best cuts of Beef, Pork and Veal, 5@6c ₱ lb, Mutton 3@5c, Venison Steaks 12½c, Sausages 8@10c, Lard 10c. Outside the Stalls, Veal Fore quarters sold at 31¼@37½c and Hind quarters 50@62½c, each.—There were plenty of Dead Hogs, for which $4,50 ₱ 100 lbs was asked and got. Pheasants 50c, Partridges 12½c, Rabbits 12½@18¾c, Squirrels 12½c, all ₱ pair. Wild Turkeys 75@87½c, each. Of Domestic Poultry there was a great abundance; Turkeys at 25@75c, each. Geese live and dead 20@25c, Chickens 15@25c ₱ pair, Ducks 25@31¼c. Very little Venison in.

Fresh Fish—none. It will soon be time for fresh fish from the Lakes.

Butter—Fresh Print is higher for the best 25c, and ordinary 18¾c ₱ lb. Roll 18@20c. Apple-butter 10@12c ₱ qt. Butter of all kinds plenty and slow sale at the prices. Eggs plentier at 18¾@22c ₱ doz.

Vegetables—The market was an indifferent one, even for the season. Apples 10@20c ₱ peck. Turnips 37½@40c ₱ bu. Potatoes are higher—Neshannocks 62½c, and Common Reds 31¼@40c ₱ bu. Beets 12½c ₱ peck. Carrots, Parsnips &c. 3c ₱ bunch. Cellery 5c.

Flour and Grain—Wheat Flour sold at $2,50 ₱ 100 lbs. Buckwheat $2. Cornmeal 62½@65c ₱ bu. Oats plenty, and [illegible] asked.

DR DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGH, &c.—Whatever will have a tendency to mitigate suffering, and remove any one or a part of the many diseases which are now prevalent in the United States, is truly a great blessing to mankind. When a medical preparation has been tried and found to possess the virtue to heal and cure disease, it is an act of imperative justice and benevolence which we owe to our fellow beings and the world to make it known. We have made use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy in our family, and believe it to be among the very best of the many medical preparations to remove Coughs Colds, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. now in practical use. A. WHITING AVERY.

Coshocton, Sept. 3, 1845.

Dr Duncan's Western Medical Office is 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, where his Medicines are for sale.

N. B. Private Office attached for the treatment and cure of all classes of diseases.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

dec12-w2t WM. JACKSON only Agent.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr McLane's American Worm Specific

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.

JOSIAH JACKSON.

Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial: he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.

D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir:—I have used in my practice Dr M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child, in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

aug19-w6m

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing Lots in this Cemetery are referred for information to the Superintendant, on the grounds or to E. Thorn, Druggist, corner of Penn and Hand streets, Pittsburgh.

By order of the Board,
J. CHISLETT,
dec11-d&wtf Superintendant.

TO STONE MASONS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the "Allegheny Cemetery," or at the office of the subscriber in Allegheny City, until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1846, for erecting a stone wall on the line of the Butler road in front of said Cemetery. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

J CHISLETT, Arc't.
nov29-d1m Office of the Allegheny Cemetery.

BOARD FENCING.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Allegheny Cemetery, or at the office of the subscriber in Allegheny City, until the 1st day of January, 1846, for finding all materials and constructing a Board Fence of about 5000 ft in length on said Cemetery. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

J CHISLETT, Arc't.
nov29-d1m Office of the Allegheny Cemetery.

NOW IS THE TIME for bargains at the "New York Store," Cashmeres, Paris Reps, Mous de Laines and Alpacas direct from New York.

dec13 W H GARRARD, 79 Market st

MEXICO--CALIFORNIA.

The London Times publishes a letter from its intelligent, and usually well informed, Mexican correspondent, relative to the state of affairs in Mexico, which is worthy of special attention. He says that the question of frontier between the United States and Mexico will

"Interfere with the negotiation now going on between the British and Mexican governments for the adoption of a frontier parallel (on the Pacific) necessary to British interests."

We suppose this "adoption of a frontier," "necessary to British interests," means nothing more nor less than the cession of California; on the public lands of which England already has a mortgage; held as collateral security for the payment of certain British claims. In return for this cession, we suppose these claims are to be relinquished; and, it may be, an alliance offensive and defensive entered into—the same as formerly existed, and, we believe, does still, between England and Portugal, and which rendered that country virtually a dependance of England—a mere colony. This alliance, should it take place, would give Great Britain a pretence for "protecting the mining districts" of Mexico, without which protection, according to the Times correspondent, "the doom of Mexico is sealed."

Or, it is possible, that this "frontier parallel" on the Pacific coast, which this usually well-informed correspondent (not unlikely an attache' of the British embassy) positively states to be negotiating between Mexico and Great Britain, may have reference to the boundary between Mexico and Oregon. This would be anticipating with a vengeance, and yet, it seems, on reflection, to be the only interpretation of which the language is capable.

We sadly fear, on a survey, so far as we can, of all the ground, that war with Great Britain, sooner or later, is inevitable. The Oregon question is in itself a small matter, and might be settled in five minutes, were either party sincerely desirous of settling it, which neither, we begin to fear, is. We are, in truth, rivals. Rivals in commerce, in manufactures, and on the seas. Our growing greatness in all these is a source of fear and trembling to the British government and aristocracy. "No European statesman," says the Times, "can look forward to the power of the United States within the present century but with the most appalling prospects." It then goes on to show that we shall have, in fifty-seven years, a population of upwards of one hundred and thirty-seven millions! It may be that in view of this "appalling" fact, Great Britain deems that now or never is the time for crushing or curbing us. Be that as it may, we can never suffer her to acquire the whole of Oregon and part of California; or indeed one foot of land on this continent beyond what she has now some title to. If war must thence arise, let it. It is a state which has its benefits and consolations as well as its evils. If our foreign commerce should be, for a season, destroyed, we can live very well without it. If the cities on our seaboard should languish, those in the interior would flourish the more—great cities are great sores at any rate. And the end would be, we have little doubt, that the whole of this magnificent North American continent, from the extreme North to the isthmus of Panama—Canada, Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Oregon, California, Mexico and all, would acknowledge the supremacy of the stars and stripes. We desire, most earnestly desire, peace; we are willing to leave the accomplishment of these great things to that "appalling power" of which the Times speaks, but if war should come, for one we are for anticipating the natural course of events, and fulfilling our high mission *now*.

☞ When the Locofocos, pending the late struggle for the Presidency, represented Mr. Polk as a very good friend of the protective system, the Whigs were astounded, as well they might be, at the boldness of the fraud. They were astonished that men could be so lost to self-respect—to the good opinion of all honest men—as to assert it; and they were equally surprised at the confidence in the ignorance of the masses of their party which the assertion displayed. We thought, as we presume every other Whig did, that the lowest depths of fraud and deception had then been reached. But it appears we were mistaken. The capacity of Locofocoism for infamy is greater than even we, who know it pretty well, had supposed. When it was still insisting—after Mr. Polk's election—on his soundness on the Tariff—according to Pennsylvania ideas of soundness—the Whigs consoled themselves—good easy souls—with the remark that his Message and administration would soon put the question at rest, and forever silence their opponents. Well, Mr. Polk's Message comes out without reserve against the Tariff. The Report, or rather Message, of his Secretary of the Treasury is one long argument against it, and yet the Post continues to represent Mr. Polk as a good friend to the protection of our home manufactures!

Now the question of protection or free trade is one about which honest men may very conscientiously differ. There is much to be said on both sides, so much that a man's judgment is pretty generally found to be on that side where his particular interests lie. We can respect a free-trade man—in other matters trust him: he may be a good neighbor, a good citizen, a good public officer. But the men who can now affirm that Mr. Polk is in favor of the protective principle, are, and can be nothing other and better than utterly infamous. Their crime—a total and shameless disregard of truth—strikes at the very foundation of morality and social institutions, and is as deserving of punishment in the Penitentiary as any other. What honest people think of them it is very easy to suppose, but what they think of themselves we in vain try to imagine. Their barefaced audacity is as much matter of wonder to us, as would be that of a convict who preferred to wear his prison dress on the streets. They have no more idea of such a thing as shame or self respect than a dog—nay less. A guilty dog does show some sense of shame, and generally skulks off abashed. But these men, with faces of brass, walk the streets with as much assurance as though they were not objects of contempt to every honest man in the land, whether he be for free-trade or protection.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the brick building on the corner of Virgin alley and Wood st. occupied by Messrs. Kerr & Mohler, Druggists; the "Pittsburgh Catholic," and "Odd Fellows" as a Hall. It originated in the latter, and their loss is estimated at between 4 and $500—no insurance. Nearly all in the Catholic office was saved, but somewhat damaged by water. Mess. Kerr & Mohler had their stock greatly damaged by water—insured for $2000 in the Am. Mu. In. Co. of Phil'a. The building, owned by J. B. Irwin, was insured for $1000 in the Cit. Mu. In. Co. of Phil'a.

The British Minister.—A letter was received in New York last week from Mr. Pakenham, stating in substance, that *he was not then advised of having been recalled or superseded.*

A Navy Yard at Pittsburgh.

The selection of a site for a Navy Yard at Memphis is well known to have been caused by an influential Western interest, having been brought to bear upon the Government. Those who were acquainted with the subject and with the location were well aware that it could never be of much use or efficacy in any point of view. We cannot now remember the particular arguments in favor of it, nor need we. The objections originally urged are of themselves sufficient to satisfy any one capable of judging and unbiased by the local influence brought to bear in its favor. Recent occurrences have brought the matter before the public again.

Gentlemen who attended the late Convention at that city, have stated that the whole scheme was not considered very complimentary to the wisdom of Government. It is asserted (we do not recollect by whom) that even the citizens thought it a visionary measure and one which never would answer the purposes for which it is designed, and certainly this is the opinion of the great majority of intelligent men.

Mr. Secretary Bancroft in his Report to Congress expresses his belief of the utter folly of building an establishment there on the scale projected. He says:

Memphis, being in the heart of the country, on an ocean river, yet a thousand miles from the sea, is inappropriate for the repairs of ships of war; but, in building steam ships, it may compete with Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—with St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. It lies, moreover, just below the great hemp-growing region, and is recommended by its position for the establishment of the manufacture of cordage. A rope-walk, with the latest improvements, is therefore proposed, so that the West may not only produce, but manufacture, the hemp used for the American navy. I have disapproved some of the details of the plan proposed for the navy yard at Memphis, because it was framed on a scale of extravagant expenditure, which, for the mere work of preparation, would have consumed many years, and would have cost, by estimate, at least two millions of dollars, and which contemplates the residence of many officers, civil and naval, who in any event would be useless. I recommend that Congress confine the use of the moneys it may appropriate, first, to the immediate construction of a rope walk, and, next to simple arrangements for building and equipping steamers.

Let us see the strength of this argument in favor of Memphis as a place appropriate "for building steam-ships," and competing, in this respect, with Pittsburgh. Mr. B. recommends an extensive Rope-walk there, because "it lies just below the great hemp-growing region." This is a good reason, though, had he recommended one at Louisville, because it is in the centre of the principal hemp-growing section, it would have been far more conclusive. For this very reason a Government Rope-walk, if it must have one, should be at Louisville.

But because Memphis lies more than a thousand miles *below* the great Iron and Coal region, and seat of Iron Manufactures, of the West, is it an argument more in its favor than if it had been urged in favor of Pittsburgh? Which will cost the most—to transport all the Iron and Coal necessary to build an Iron Steamer to Memphis, or to run, or even tow, the same vessel already made? Why is not the same reason given for establishing a National Foundry at Memphis? Why not transport all the metal and coal necessary to smelt it to that point, instead of casting the cannon here? Which is most economical? Yet there is just about as much reason in Government building a Foundry there, on the score of cheapness, in preference to Pittsburgh, as to establish a Navy Yard to build Iron vessels.

What does experience show? While Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis are now very *scantily supplied* with Coal at very high prices, our Manufactures are prosecuted with the greatest facility and economy. Let the Honorable Secretary of the Navy or any other person reflect on the position we now occupy, in respect to the other cities named, as coming, in common with our own, in competition with Memphis. If they are so much injured by want of fuel, how would it be with Memphis? We do not seek by any assertions to produce an opinion in our favor, but we challenge any one to confute this reason, or argument, as the reader pleases, why a Navy Yard should be established here in preference to Memphis, or any other points in the West.

We have not mentioned the notorious fact that the site selected for the Yard at Memphis is a deposit of the Mississippi river, and that after an immense sum shall have been expended, a change in the current of that stream may, and very probably will, sweep it all away. It is "building on a sandy foundation" with a vengeance, and incurring a risk which no man in his senses would voluntarily do with his own property.

We have reasoned as though it was contemplated to build iron steam-ships alone at the Memphis yards. In addition to the fact that the President has particularly recommended iron steamers—which of itself will have very considerable influence in inducing Congress to direct that all the steamers hereafter built shall be of that material, and shows, further, the views of the Executive upon the subject—the examples of Foreign Powers, of the largest experience in the matter, in preferring them, is a sound reason and one of great weight for choosing it in preference to wood. But suppose Live Oak should be principally employed in the construction of Steamers there. It must be shipped from the "large supplies"—which the President mentioned as being "under cover" on the Gulf of Mexico—to New Orleans, and thence transported in steamers to Memphis. Look at the enormous expense attendant upon this distant transfer of timber to be worked up "a thousand miles from the Ocean," and then floated back again!

It is no wonder that the Secretary of the Navy disapproves of a plan which will require an expenditure of $2,000,000 and many years, in the "mere work of preparation," for a Navy Yard at Memphis. But that he should assert that city capable of competing with Pittsburgh in any respect as a place to build steamships, is really surprising. If Iron is to be used, we do not believe he would say so in view of the facts of the case, and if Live Oak, then we must acknowledge we do not see the economy of transporting it such a distance when it could be used with so much more facility at Pensacola, though we must confess it would cost less to take it to Memphis than to bring it to Pittsburgh; but if Oak merely is used, such as is employed in the construction of ordinary vessels, we must still insist that Pittsburgh offers equal claims with Memphis. We are not acquainted with the growth of timber in West Tennessee, but unless it abounds in Oak, easy of access and transportation to the new Navy Yard, then we must claim a superiority over Memphis in this essential particular.

We had a conversation last spring with an intelligent Master ship builder of many years experience in Maine. He stated that he had come west to seek a location for a shipyard and that after exploring the country he had concluded that Pittsburgh or its neighbourhood, and Marietta, O., presented the best claims; but he was then undecided which to choose. Supplies of Timber could be got at either point, but if he went to the latter, he would be obliged to get his Iron work, Anchors, Chains, &c., made at Pittsburgh, and taken there. But there can be little doubt as to the material used in constructing steamers for the Navy,—it will be Iron, and that Pittsburgh of all the cities in the West enjoys an overwhelming superiority for building them, every intelligent man who has examined the subject, will allow. The individual who would propose to transport Coal and Iron Ore to Memphis from this city in order to manufacture Bar Iron rather than purchase it here ready made, would be thought destitute of common sense; but why the case should be different when Government proposes to do nearly the same thing, we cannot see.

Improvement of the Ohio.—The Councils have appointed Committees to draw up a Memorial to Congress on Improving the Ohio River.—The Board of Trade, we understand, also has something of the kind in preparation. Would it not be far better if their movement was a joint one? We believe the best course to pursue would be to get the Memorial printed, and appoint a man for each Ward to call on the citizens to sign it. Let these gentlemen be paid for their services and then it will be done properly.—10,000 signatures can be obtained in this way in a very short time, for we do not know of a man in the two cities who does not go in strongly for the Improvement. A Memorial going up from this city with such an array of names would have some weight. The appropriation necessary to secure the services of half a dozen energetic men to call on the citizens would be trifling. It would be approved too. Let us have the business done as it should be.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Board of Trade have a Memorial to the Legislature on the subject of the Right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in preparation. If any persons are appointed to procure signatures to the Memorial of the Councils, let it be part of their duty also to afford the citizens an opportunity to sign the Railroad Memorial.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 10.

In the *Senate* among other unimportant business, a Bill was introduced to continue the Cumberland Road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a Bill authorising the secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of Sam. Swartwout.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Chairmen of Committees not elected yesterday, with the following result:

Post Office and Post Roads—Niles, 27, Barrow 16.
Roads and Canals—Hannegan 27, Corwin 17.
Pensions—Upham 42.
District of Columbia—Haywood 26, Miller 16.
Patents and Patent office—Cameron 27, Johnson, Md., 16.
Contingent Expenses—Niles 24, Greene 16.
Public Buildings—Cameron 27, Dayton 15.
Printing—Atherton 25, Upham 14.
Retrenchment—Lewis 25, Morehead 15.
Territories—Wescott 26, Bagby 7.
Engrossed Bills—Chalmers 25, Jarnigan 2.

Some difficulty then arose as to the election of the balance of the members of the Committees, which ended in the choice of the following gentlemen for

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cass Sevier and Archer.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Evans, Lewis, and Jenness.

Without filling up the remaining Committees, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Douglass of Illinois asked to present a Report for the admission of Texas into the Union.

Objections were made, when Mr. Douglass moved to suspend the Rules of the House, and the motion prevailed by a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Douglass moved that his report be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.—The Speaker put the motion and decided it affirmatively in a hurried manner.

Mr. Rockwell remonstrated and moved, as he had done previously, that the Resolution admitting Texas be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Chair declined to entertain the motion.

Several members decided the Speaker to be in error, and he said the only remedy was to re-consider; but a motion to that effect was lost, notwithstanding it was admitted the Speaker had made a wrong decision.

A Resolution to appoint a Chaplain was then adopted.

Mr. John Quincy Adams then presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas, and moved its reference to the Comittee of the whole on the State of the Union. A motion was made by Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, to lay it on the table.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays. The vote was—Ayes 115, Noes 22.

Mr. Adams then presented a large number of remonstrances from nearly all the free States, all of which took the same reference. He occupied some thirty minutes in presenting these remonstrances in addition to the time occupied last evening.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1845.

Senate.—Mr. Webster took his seat. A memorial was presented for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York. The death of Hon. J. B. Dawson, of La., was announced. Mr. Johnson, of La., made some appropriate remarks, and after the adoption of the usual measures of respect, the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

In the *House*, Mr. Adams presented a remonstrance against the Annexation of Texas as a Slave State. It was laid on the table, as were a large number of others from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

A memorial from New York for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table by a vote of 119 to 60.

Mr. Campbell presented a memorial from Albert Gallatin and the New York Historical Society, praying Congress to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Herkimer of N. Y. The memorial eloquently urges Congress to execute the order of the Continental Congress, and to appropriate five hundred dollars, with the interest accruing from 1770, for this purpose. The memorial was referred to the committee on Revolutionary claims.

Mr. Tibbatts of Ky. presented a Bill (which not being in order, the House refused to receive) for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of steamboats.

Memorials were presented from Ohio, and occasionally from other States, remonstrating against allowing any persons to occupy seats in the Senate or House, from a foreign country.

Washington, Dec. 12th.

The *Senate* did not sit to-day.

In the *House* Mr. Brown of Tennessee announced the death of Dr. J. H. Peyton member elect from that state. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted and the House adjourned over to Monday.

Bring in your Wood.—Fuel commands almost any price in this city. Wood is selling readily at from six to eight dollars a cord, but there is but a scant supply at these prices.—*St. Louis Rep. 3d inst.*

☞The press throughout the Union will please copy the following public acknowledgment of the authorities of the City of Pittsburgh:—

REPORT

Of the Mayor and Presidents of Councils.

The undersigned, who were directed by Councils some time since, to report an appropriate tribute of thanks to be rendered to those who contributed so munificently to the relief of the sufferers by the fire of the 10th of April last, beg respectfully to submit the following:

Whereas, The City of Pittsburgh was, on the 10th of April last, visited by a catastrophe of the most appalling character, which in a few hours swept down the homes and desolated the fortunes of thousands of her inhabitants.

And whereas, in her deep distress and suffering the fountains of public and private benevolence have been widely unlocked, and the generous sympathies of the nation have fallen like the fructifying dew of Heaven upon her waste and barren places, gladdening the hearts of the mourners in her streets, and awakening her busy population from the astounding and overwhelming sense of their disaster into new life and activity.

And whereas, under the cheering impulse thus administered, the energies of her people, assisted by their own resources and the smiles of a benignant Providence, have already reared from its ashes, (and in fairer proportions than before,) a large portion of that quarter of the City which was devastated by the terrible conflagration of the 10th of April, and almost covered up the hideous ruin which on the evening of that eventful day blasted our sight and smote our hearts with the chill of unutterable despair.

Now, therefore, the Select and Common Councils of the said City, impressed with a deep and abiding sense of the inappreciable kindness and liberality which have thus freely ministered to the wants of their citizens in the hour of their calamity, and willing to testify to the donors and to the world their profound and undying gratitude, not less for the actual benefits conferred, than for the Heaven descended charity from which they flowed, do, in the name and on the behalf of the people whom they represent, declare,

That they have no language which can adequately express the heart-felt gratitude inspired by the unexampled munificence which has contributed so freely and abundantly to the wants of their fellow-citizens.

That they recognize in the almost universal sympathy which has overspread and animated this land upon the melancholy occasion to which they refer, a brotherhood in affection more potent than all the conventional ties which hold this nation together.

And that in the exhibition of the same feeling in a few generous bosoms beyond the Atlantic, they are reminded of that diffusive philanthropy whose country is the world, and whose active benevolence even oceans cannot confine.

Referring, however, the nameless thousands whose unostentatious charity has swoln the generous contribution to an extent so far exceeding all previous example, to the prayers and blessings of the unfortunate, whose wants have been relieved by their liberality, they feel constrained to render their public thanks, especially—

To the Legislature of Pennsylvania for their prompt and generous application of a portion of the public means to the relief of the unhappy sufferers;

To the several cities, counties and towns throughout the Union which have participated in the good work for the liberality and humanity with which they have drawn upon their corporate funds for the same purpose;

To the benevolent strangers beyond the Atlantic whose sympathies have overlooked the distinctions of nation and clime, and traveled into the Western hemisphere upon so sublime an errand of mercy as that which drew them here;

And to the officers and crew of the United States ship "Constitution," whose hearts have responded to the silent appeal of their suffering fellow-citizens, even from the remotest shores of the Indian Ocean, and who, with the characteristic patriotism and generosity of the American sailor, have made of their hard earnings an oblation upon the altar of Christian charity, and poured more than a prince's ransom into the treasury of their unfortunate brethren.

And it is hereby ordered by the Select and Common Councils that these proceedings be published, and that the press throughout the Union be respectfully requested to insert them, as the only *means* by which this public acknowledgment can be made to reach the eyes of all who have so nobly extended to us the hand of succor in the hour of trial and deep despair.

Morgan Robertson,
President Common Council.
George W. Jackson,
President Select Council.
WM. J. HOWARD, *Mayor.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

A very large and respectable meeting was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening to consider the subject of a continuous line of Railroad from that city to Pittsburgh. Thomas P. Cope, Esq., president, assisted by Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cope, W. W. Meredith, Henry D. Gilfin, Isaac Hazlehurst and J. J. McCahan, Resolutions were adopted favorable to the immediate construction of the work, and authorizing the appointment of two committees, one to memorialize the Legislature, and the other to prepare and publish an Address to the people of the State.

The Hon, George Darsie of Allegheny county, and a member of the State Senate, being called upon, addressed the meeting.

He denied that any jealously existed in Pittsburgh towards Philadelphia or any feeling of hostility to this project. He consideree the prosperity of each city essential to both, and as a member of the State Senate he would use all the influence he possessed to promote the objects of the meeting. He expressed himself, however, decidedly in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as the only means of preventing a great evil, not only to Pittsburgh but to Philadelphia and the State. If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should be permitted to make a terminus at a low point on the river, of which there was a strong probability, it would be idle, nay madness, to make a road from here to Pittsburah. There would not be business enough to maintain it.

In answer to a question from Mr. Leaming, whether he did not believe this Southern terminus would be made, even if they obtained the right of way through Pennsylvania? he answered that he thought not. He closed by saying, that he and his colleagues are cordially with Philadelphia on the question of a direct communication, but that they desire the connection with Baltimore also.

Election in Boston—Whigs Triumphant!

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Atlas Office, Boston,
Monday Evening December 8th.

Friend Greely: We have the pleasure of informing you that we have elected Hon. Josiah Quincy Mayor of this city by the triumphant majority of 2264 over all others. The votes were as follows:—

Quincy, Whig,		5331
Damrell, Native,	1633	
Heard, Loco,	1351	
Scattering, mostly Whig,	183	
Total		3067
Majority		2264

Just one year ago Mr. Quincy was beaten by some two thousand majority.

We have elected eight Whig Aldermen. The present factious and disorganizing board was elected by the Natives.

In the Common Council the Whigs have elected twenty-seven, the Locos four, the Natives *none*. There are seventeen vacancies, all of which will probably be filled with Whigs—so that in our city government, after next January, we shall have a Whig Mayor, a Whig Board of Aldermen, and forty majority in the Common Council.

Will the Courier & Enquirer ask again if Boston is a Whig city? Yours. B.

The Small Pox.—It appears that the cities to the North of us are far more seriously afflicted with this disease than Baltimore is. In Philadelphia last week the number of deaths from the small pox was twenty, in New York nine, and in Baltimore but six.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. of Friday.

Loss of Life—Outrage upon our Seamen—Capt. Sweet reports the schooner Pilot upward bound, with merchandise, ashore at Point Wabishanks. The fact was ascertained at Mackinaw, but nothing was known of the fate of those on board. It is a rock bound and desolate coast, with scarcely any means of affording assistance to disabled vessels. Capt. Sweet farther states the astounding fact that *not a solitary light was visible on Lake Huron!* and the only apology offered by the keepers of light houses, was that the quality of the oil furnished by Government was so poor that it would not withstand the frost. So flagrant an outrage upon the seamen is without a parallel in our inland history, and we hope it will arouse them at once to such action as the importance of the case demands.

The Conneaut Reporter of Thursday says:—"The schooner Wolverine struck the pier on entering Black River yesterday morning, and partly filled with water. We hear of the Wabash being near Huron, with both anchors out and thumping the bottom."

P. S. We have since learned that she ran ashore about 8 miles north of the St. Joseph river and broke in two. Three of the crew were found drowned on the beach, and it is supposed that all on board had perished.

RIGHT OF WAY.

In the Virginia House of Delegates the following resolution was offered by Mr. Edrington:

Resolved, That the President pro tem and Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to communicate to this House, without delay, copies of all communications transmitted to said company since the passage of the act of the 19th of February last, entitled "an act to authorise the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Company to construct their road through Virginia to the Ohio River, and for other purposes," which relate to or advise the acceptance or rejection of that act.

Mr. Garnett, before the question was taken on the above resolution, wished to know what right the Legislature had to call on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Mr. Edgington regarded it as a Virginia company, since it held a charter from this Legislature. He desired the information sought for the instruction of the Legislature, that the matter might be fully understood. Mr. Lee had no objection, provided the company would not incur expense in furnishing the information. After further explanation by Mr. Edgington, the resolution was agreed to.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Senator from Indiana.

By the following letter it will be seen that fraud has been rewarded in Indiana, by the election of Jesse D. Bright, to the U. S. Senate. He is a man below Hannegan, the present Senator from that State, in point of ability; and only knows enough to render him the supple instrument of a corrupt administration in voting down better men and recording its edicts. He has neither the respect or confidence of the people of Indiana who will next year rebuke the outrage perpetrated by his election. What a contrast between Indiana as she was in the U. S. Senate, and Indiana as she is! Hannegan was elected by the treachery of a Whig, and Bright is elected as a reward for his lawless course in defeating an election last winter by a Whig Legislature.

Correspondence of O. S. Journal.

Indianapolis, Dec. 6, 1845.

On to-day Jesse D. Bright was elected by the Locofocos, to the U. S. Senate, from this State, for six years.

This is the same gentleman whose casting vote postponed the election of U. S. Senator last winter, when, by law, it ought to have taken place. This is his reward for a violation of law and his oath in its support. The vote stood

For Jesse D. Bright,	80
"Joseph G. Marshall, (W)	66
Blank,	2

The Whigs of this State were never more united and determined than they are now, and they will carry the State next year! Mark the prediction. R. S. T.

The Greene Outrages.—The examination of Johnson, before Judge Kattel, at Binghampton, closed on the 2d instant, and resulted in his commitment for trial on the charge for murder. He was afterwards bailed in the sum of $20,000, Mr. Johnson giving his own recognizances in the sum of $10,000, with two sureties of $5,000 each. The sureties are understood to be Christopher Eldredge and Hazard Lewis—two of the most wealthy men in the country.

Novel.—It is said that the wagons that are to convey the Mormons to California will number 5000, and will form a line of 25 miles long! In the front is to be a printing press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear guard what is going on in the van!

Twenty-five companies of 100 families each, are about leaving Nauvoo for California. The whole Mormon people of Europe and America are to assemble at the bay of St. Francisco, Ca., within one year, which will make 200,000 souls. California is gone from Mexico if this turns out to be true.

Governor of Virginia.—William Smith, Esq., of Culpeper County, was yesterday elected Governor of Virginia, for three years from first of January, 1846.

William Smith, Esq., will, in our opinion, make a "first rate" Governor.—*Richmond Whig of 11th instant.*

MEETING.

INVENTORS, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE Inventors and Patentees, ingenious and scientific citizens generally, of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting at the MADISON HOUSE, Penn street, (formerly Concert Hall,) on **Saturday, January 24, 1846**, to deliberate on the means of diffusing useful knowledge, promoting useful Arts and beneficial Discoveries, and to consider the expediency of organizing a local association, auxiliary to the "National Association of Inventors," lately established in the city of New York—the objects and Constitution of which will be laid before the meeting.

Wm P. Eichbaum,
Hugh Wightman,
James Dunlop,
J. W. Weaver,
S. S. Bol.
W. S. Courtney,
Thos. K. Litch,
Wm. McHendry,
Geo. R. Eichbaum,
Henry McCarty,
C. Evans,
John Fowler,
John C. Parry,
Jacob Stroop,
John Nicholson,
Wm. Eichbaum,
Calvin Adams,
Wm. M. Wright,
James Criswell.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15—d1aw&wtd

FARM FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on **Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1846**, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Valuable Farm, situate in North Strabane township, known as the "College Farm," adjoining lands of William Berry, Esq. William McCoy, George Gladden, and the borough of Canonsburgh, containing **150 acres** and upwards; 100 acres cleared, an abundance of Timber, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is well watered. It is located in one of the best neighborhoods for health and good morals; directly in sight of Jefferson College, one of the oldest and most flourishing Literary Institutions in the West, and convenient to four or five Churches, of different denominations; also in sight of the finest Grist Mills and Saw Mills in the county of Washington; convenient to good Schools, and surrounded by a great abundance of the finest Stone Coal. For fertility of soil, this farm cannot be surpassed. There is no doubt but it combines more advantages than almost any land offered for sale at this time, in the country, and will be sold on that day, unless sold previous. An indisputable title will be given.

☞Terms will be made known on the day of sale by
DANIEL HOUSTON,
R. W. ORR,
WM. PARK,
JAMES McCULLOUGH.
Canonsburgh, Dec. 13, 1845. dec15-w3t
(Washington Reporter $2 00)

NOTICE.

THIS day, letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of the late deceased Barnett Gilleland, of Connoquenessing township, and that we have appointed Samuel Marshall, Esq. in our name, to act in executing the will, in paying debts and receiving monies due the estate.

Those indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement and payment to Mr. Marshall, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present their accounts duly authenticated.

THOMAS C. GUTHRIE,
DAVID GILLELAND,
WM. H. GILLELAND,
JAMES G. GILLELAND,
SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Butler, Nov. 10th 1845. Executors.

P. S. For sale, seventy-five acres of land, mostly bottom land, on the creek and adjoining the mill of Adam Gilleland. Also, about eighty acres of land near Wilkinsburgh, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county. These lots will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of S. Marshall Esq. nov25-w6t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

THE undersigned will dispose of the following valuable Real Estate, viz:—

30 Acres of ground having an extensive front on the South bank of the Monongahela, (our principal business river where all the steamers lie, and where the heavy business of the City is done,) being the West end of the Borough of Birmingham, laid out into 230 lots of 24 by 100 feet, for Residences and 96 by 390 feet for Manufactories, fronting on 50 feet streets, and extending back to 20 feet alleys.

10 Acres similarly situated and laid out, adjoining the East end of Birmingham.

30 Acres of Coal Hill Lots running from near the Bridge toward Birmingham, fronting on the two Turnpikes.

These are well known as the most advantageous locations about Pittsburgh, or in the world, for Manufacturing, inexhaustible mines of Coal of the richest and best quality, at hand and furnished much cheaper than any other place about the City, and being nearly opposite the City Steamboat landing.

For RESIDENCES, also, there are no more beautiful, healthy, and convenient locations for those engaged in business in the City; but a few minutes ride or walk from the beautiful new Wire Suspension Bridge; some of the sites commanding fine views of the two Cities, three rivers and surrounding country.

We would prefer to selling, that Capitalists would join us in the erection of manufactories and other improvements. There is a strata of Coal beneath the surface of 12 to 15 feet in thickness. A large body of the ground also is above the common level, and valuable for making Brick. It being a portion of an undivided Estate for the past forty years, has thus been kept out of the market. Could the yearly applications to purchase have been accepted, it would long since all been sold and compactly built up. It will be sold at less than other property as near the City in other directions, (and we particularly invite those interested to compare the prices,) notwithstanding its *superior advantages*, and most rapidly increase in value beyond other property, as every one can see from its great resources and advantageous location, presenting an object of the most certain and lucrative investment for Manufacturing the most advantageous, and for Residences the most desirable, all of which is more fully set forth and confirmed, as well as other general information in regard to it and our City, in a pamphlet issued by us, and to be had of Booksellers in this and Eastern cities. It not disposed of previously, it will be sold either in whole or in part of either one of the plots, on Monday, the 25th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms moderate.

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
ISAAC GREGG,
MOSES F. EATON.

☞Office in the City, No. 26 Wood street.
Birmingham Dec 15, 1845 dec15—d1w&w1m.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO 9 WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILA.

MISS FRANCES A. STRONG.

THIS Institution is in one of the pleasantest parts of the city of Philadelphia. Its situation upon a delightful Public Square secures the advantages of pure air and an agreeable prospect of trees and shrubbery, considerations which should not be disregarded by Parents who send their children from the country to reside in a crowded town.

It is the desire of the Principal to offer a happy home to those confided to her care, while she pays every attention to their mental, moral and physical training. She is assisted in her duties by competent Teachers, and the best Masters are employed to give instruction in Music, Drawing and the Modern Languages.

The year will be divided into two Terms of five months each; the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending with the 31st of January. The second commencing on the 1st of February, and ending with the 30th of June.

Miss Strong refers to the following gentlemen, all of whom, except the Rev. Clergy, are or have been Patrons of the School:—

Philadelphia—Hon. Horace Binney, Hon. George M. Dallas, Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., John M. Scott, Esq., William Harris, M. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.
Doylestown, Pa.—Hon. John Fox.
Bridgeton, N. J.—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer.
Pittsburgh—Peter Shoenberger, Esq.
Centre County, Pa.—John Lyon, Esq.
Huntington County, Pa.—David Stewart, Esq.
Burlington, N. J.—Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer
oct25-wly*

DR. POWELL, M. D., OCULIST

And Ophthalmic Surgeon,

261 Broadway, corner of Warren st, New York.

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebula* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. Spectacles—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w6m

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax, the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ *Observe*—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills."
aug19-w6m

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of David K. Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate will present them duly authenticated.

FRANCES M. EWING, Administratrix.
dec2-w6t* Robinson township.

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO;
TOBACCO SCREWS, MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID BOX VICES.
oct11-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agen

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Register's Office, Nov. 21, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 22d day of December next.

Account of Andrew Boyd, Administrator of the Estate of Robert McConnell, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of W. L. Lafferty, Executor of the Estate of James Lafferty, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Benj. Forsyth, acting Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Forsyth, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Snee and Peter Raticean, Executors of the Estate of John Snee, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of James Flanagan, Guardian of the Estate of Patrick McCall, minor child of Patrick McCall, deceased.

Account of Mary Ann McIntire, late Mary Ann Kartin, Administratrix of the Estate of Gustavus Kartin, late of Allegheny City dec'd.

Account of George Cooper and Edwd. E. Holmes, Administrators of the Estate of John Rodenbaugh, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Account of John Sampson and William Gribben, Executors of the Estate of Joseph Porter, late of Robinson Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander McDonald and William Todd, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Todd, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander McLaughlin, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine McLaughlin, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of William Marks and John Thompson, Executors of the Estate of William Boner, late of Allegheny city, deed.

Account of John McAnaily, Administrator of the Estate of John McAnaily, late of Plum Township, deed.

Account of Cadwallader Evans, one of the Executors of the Estate of Sarah Evans, late of Lower St. Clair Township, deed.

Account of Cadwallader Evans, Guardian for the Estate of George W. Evans, minor child of Sarah Evans, deed.

Supplementary Account of James T. Kinkead, Guardian for the Estate of the minor children of John Lauterty, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deed.

Account of John Thaw, Guardian for the Estate of Peter B. Mowry, minor child of Bedford Mowry, dec'd.

Account of Malcolm Leech and Fanny Fisk, Administrators of the Estate of Alba Fisk, late of Peebles Township, dec.

Account of James A. Gibson and William Emmett, Executors of the Estate of Hugh Emmett, late of Pine Township, dec'd.

Account of Simon Smith and Joseph Winders, Executors of the Estate of Samuel Smith, deed.

Account of William Magill, Administrator of the Estate of John Elder, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deed. nov25-4tw-1td.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. au1-w6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank, to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities, to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY BOYD, late of Moon township, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for payment. All those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will settle the same without delay.

WILLIAM P. FEREE,
WILLIAM WATT,
nov1-w6t Executors, Moon township.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at private sale a valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Brush Run, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., containing 163 acres. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved, on which there is a good Frame House and Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, in Fayette Township, or ROBERT WOODS, Att'y, at Law, Pittsburgh.

sep30-w3m* JOHN BOYCE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISABELLA GIBSON, late of Peebles township, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all who have claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
JOSEPH McFARLAND,
Nov. 13, 1845.—nov14-w6t* Executors.

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 18 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark Ohio.

☞For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor. aug22-wtf

House and Lot for Sale.

A very desirable residence in the borough of Manchester, adjoining Mr. John Sampson, Esq. The Lot is fifty feet, fronting on the main street to River, running back one hundred and ninety-two feet. The House is twenty-five feet front, with two parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, all two stories high, of brick, and built of the best materials, and finished in the best manner, with a good carriage house and stable, a grapery, shrubbery and fruit trees. Any person wanting a pleasant residence will please call and see the same.

Also—A Lot of ground in the said borough, fronting thirty-six feet on the market place, running back one hundred feet to an alley.

Also—Two Lots in Allegheny City, twenty-five feet each, fronting on a sixty feet street, running back one hundred and twenty-four feet to an alley, lying in the rear of Poor House Lot. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of JOHN PATTERSON,
nov11-d1d&wtf Allegheny City.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The fall of the year will soon disappear,
The leaves are beginning to fall—
Stern winter, I fear, too soon will be here,
For those who on charity call.

Of suffering beware, and quickly prepare—
Have plenty of fuel in store;
It will not impair your worth, I declare,
To buy some clothes for the poor.

Again, I entreat, to have kindness replete,
You'll procure abundance of bread—
Then add to the feat a quantum of meat;
Thus the poor will be clothed and fed.

To comply with the muse, Oh do not refuse,
Else his object you're sure to defeat—
I'll particularize Shoes, but not to amuse;
Only think of the frost-bitten feet.

In the cheapest and best your money invest;
Go, mitigate suffering and pains—
If it should be uncouth, I must tell the truth,
The best in the world are at **CAIN'S**.

Still let me pursue, ere I bid an adieu,
My allusions to the cheapest Shoe store;
You'll please keep in view, 'tis a beautiful blue,
And "*Fifth and Market st*" 's *over the door.*
nov18-w6m

A FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale **190** acres of good land, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. 16 miles West of Pittsburgh, about 2 miles from the village of Clinton, adjoining lands of Mr. Bayne and Mr. McCulough, with a frame dwelling house and barn, an excellent orchard of fruit, and never-failing spring of water. There are 100 acres and upwards cleared and under a good fence, with every convenience a purchaser could wish. It is within 2 miles of one of the best grist mills in the country, and 1 mile above the Valley Church. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is considered by competent judges among one of the best farms in Findley township. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

nov28-w3t* JAMES STEWART.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held on **Saturday, the 27th** of December next, at the house of James Sharp, in Sharpsburgh, to elect Nine Managers, according to law, for the purpose of carrying into effect an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, granting privilege to form a Company for erecting a Bridge across the Allegheny River at Sharpsburgh. Those who have subscribed Stock are therefore requested to attend on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. LAPSBY,
PHILLIP MILLER,
JAMES SHARP,
de2-w1m Commissioners.

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&wtf

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pittsburgh, Pa. Commissioner to take the acknowledgment and proof of Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Depositions, or any other writing, (under seal or not,) to be used or recorded in the State of Ohio. Office in Fourth street, above Smithfield. dec11-d&wtf

WM. BOYD, Attorney at Law. Office on the North-east corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, second story, entrance from Fourth st. oct21-wly

SAMUEL PALMER, Attorney at Law. Office in Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant st. oc23-wly

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law. Office on 4th street, above Smithfield. june21

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. je22-wly